

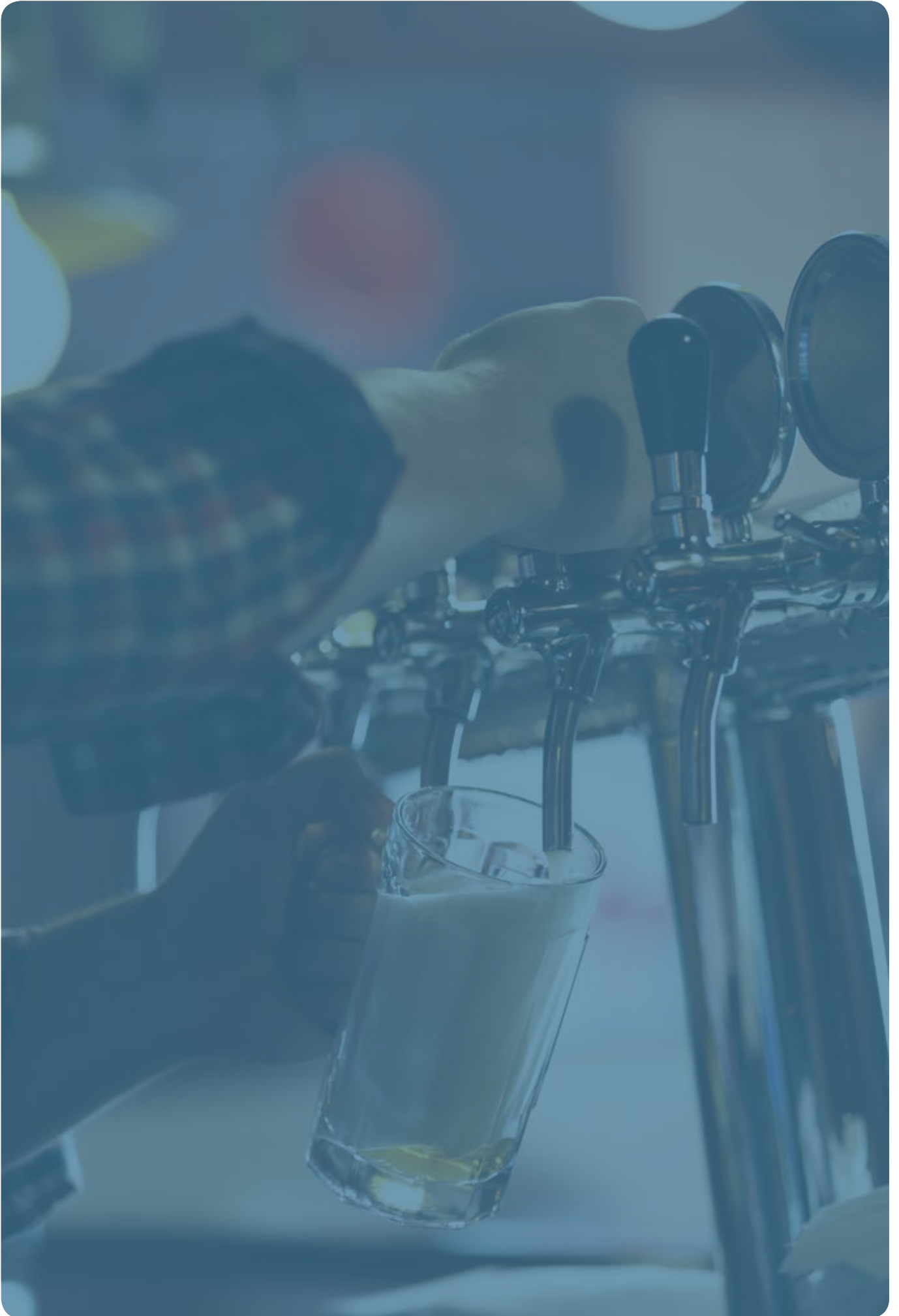
London Borough of Bromley

Statement of Licensing Policy 2016 - 2021



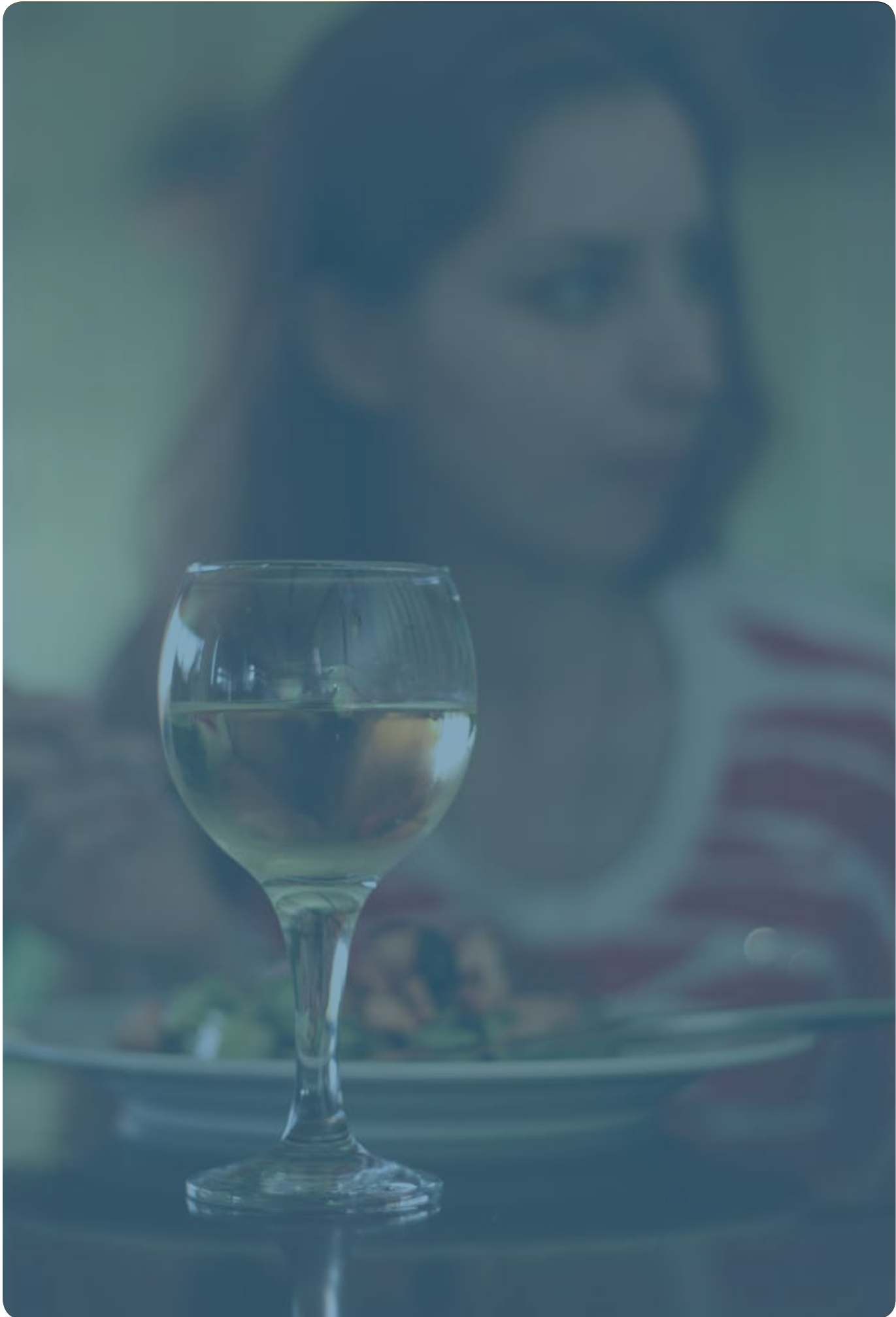
Approved by the General Purposes and Licensing Committee on
17 Sept 2015 and Council on 19 October 2015

Effective from 7th January 2016



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Introduction

Bromley Council is the Licensing Authority under the Licensing Act 2003 and is responsible for the administration and enforcement of a range of permissions relating to:

- the sale and/or supply of alcohol,
- the provision of regulated entertainment and
- late night refreshment.

The Licensing Authority has delegated its licensing functions to the General Purposes and Licensing Committee. Members of this Committee will be responsible for the detailed administration of the Council's licensing function assisted by officers. The decision-making arrangements between the Licensing Authority (The Council), the Licensing Committee and officers are set out in this policy statement.

Background

Bromley's Licensing Policy will apply for a maximum period of five (5) years up to January 2021. During this time it will be kept under review and maybe revised in the light of changes to legislation, guidance or circumstance.

Bromley is responsible for over 900 licensed premises and 2000 Personal Licences including:

- Pubs, bars and nightclubs
- Restaurants
- Members Clubs
- Off Licences
- Late night food venues
- Premises offering regulated entertainment

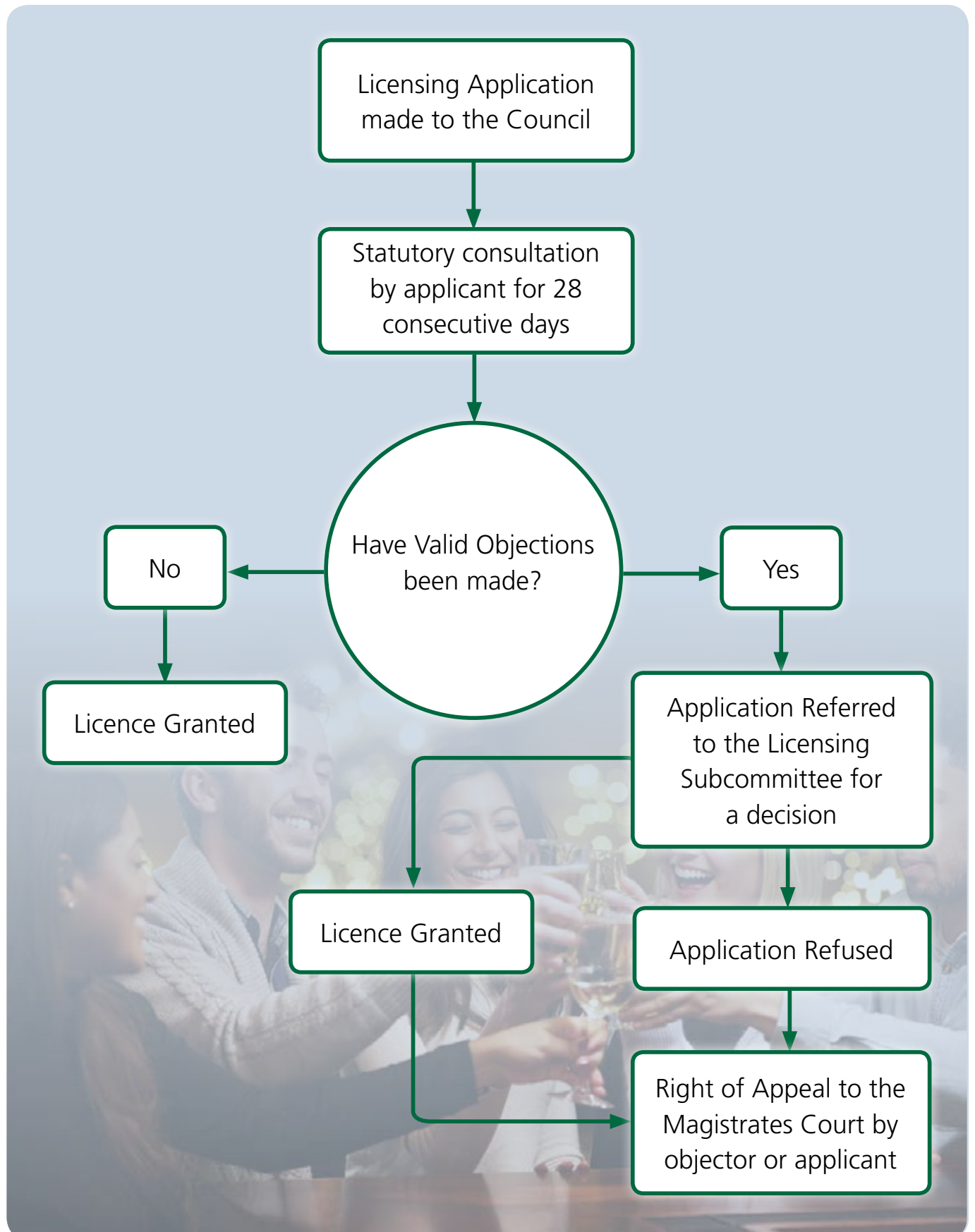
The Licensing Authority has a wide range of responsibilities including helping to develop and promote a strong sustainable local economy. Thriving food, drink and entertainment businesses in the Borough are an important part of that local economy and this policy is critical to their continuing success and for attracting further investment and opportunity to the Borough. Balanced against this is the Council's legal duties and commitment with its partners to reducing crime and disorder and the fear of crime. It is also important to protect and maintain our environment so that residents, visitors and other businesses can enjoy the opportunities for living, visiting and working within the Borough safely and free from nuisance.

Bromley values its younger people and is active in ensuring they are offered a wide range of opportunities and experiences to develop whilst seeking to protect them from harm. For these reasons the Licensing Authority takes its responsibilities under the Licensing Act very seriously and will use all the available powers to promote the four licensing objectives:

- The prevention of crime and disorder
- Public safety
- The prevention of public nuisance
- The protection of children from harm.

Through the Licensing Act 2003 the Government has provided opportunities for businesses to develop and flourish in socially responsible ways and has simplified and lightened the administrative burden of licensing. However, the Licensing Act 2003 and more recently the Anti-Social Behaviour Policing and Crime Act 2014 contain strong powers for both the Police and the Licensing Authority. These will be used to their fullest extent where businesses or licence holders blatantly infringe the law or undermine one or more of the licensing objectives.

Flow chart of the Licensing Process for Premises and Clubs



The Policy Statement

Scope of the Licensing Policy

The Licensing Act 2003 sets out the legal framework for the Licensing Authority to licence the following activities:

- Retail sale of alcohol
- The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club
- Regulated entertainment
- Late night refreshment

See appendix A for definitions of these activities.

These activities are controlled through a system of:

- Premises licences
- Club premises certificates
- Personal licences
- Temporary event notices

The Act requires the Licensing Authority to carry out its various licensing functions so as to promote the four licensing objectives. The Act also requires the Licensing Authority to prepare and publish a statement of its licensing policy every five years. This statement of licensing policy fulfils this requirement and has been prepared in accordance with the guidance issued by the Secretary of State under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003.

Consultation

In determining its policy the Licensing Authority has consulted with the following people and organisations:

- Chief Officer of Police for Bromley
- London Fire Brigade
- Chief Planning Officer
- Bromley Safeguarding Children Board
- Health and Safety Executive and Bromley's Health and Safety Enforcement Team
- Public Health Team (Public Protection Division)
- Trading Standards Service (Public Protection Division)
- Holders of premises licences
- Sports and Social Clubs (representing club premises certificate holders)
- Personal Licence Holders
- Residents' Associations
- Ward Members
- Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
- Transport for London (TfL)
- The London Boroughs of Bexley, Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark, Lambeth, Croydon, Sevenoaks District Council and Tandridge District Council
- PRUH – Kings College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
- Bromley Arts Council
- Individuals who have requested a copy of the draft policy.

Proper weight will be given to the views of all the persons/bodies consulted before this policy statement takes effect.



Fundamental Principles

This policy statement sets out the Licensing Authority's general approach to administering licensing applications. It provides guidance on the statutory process to be followed and also sets out where we will ask for additional information to help us assess an application and assist Members of a Licensing Sub Committee when they are called to make decisions.

The Licensing Authority acknowledges the right of any individual to apply under the terms of the Act for a variety of permissions and to have any such application considered fairly on its individual merits. Similarly, this policy statement does not override the right of any person to make representations on an application or seek a review of a licence or certificate where provision has been made for them to do so in the Act.

Licensing is about the control of licensed premises, qualifying clubs, temporary events and individuals within the terms of the 2003 Act. Any conditions or restrictions attached to a premises licence or club premises certificate will be focused on matters, which are within the control of individual licensees, and others granted relevant permissions.

The Licensing Authority will primarily focus on the direct impact of the activities taking place at the licensed premises, on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area concerned.



Late Night Levy and Early Morning Restriction Orders

The Licensing Authority has carefully considered introducing the Late Night Levy and Early Morning Restriction Orders within the borough. Currently this has not been considered necessary to manage Bromley's late night economy. This will continue to be monitored and should circumstances change further consideration will be given to these two measures.

Licensing law is not a mechanism for the general control of nuisance or antisocial behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business holding the licence, certificate or permission concerned. Nonetheless, the controls exercised through the provisions of the Act are key aspects to the control of nuisance and antisocial behaviour and will form part of the Council's holistic approach to licensing. In this respect, the Licensing Authority recognises that, apart from the licensing function, there are a number of other mechanisms available for addressing issues arising out of the operation of licensed premises, including:

- The Council's Crime and Disorder Strategy
- Planning controls
- Ongoing measures to create a safe and clean environment in partnership with local businesses, transport operators and other Council Departments
- Designation of parts of the Borough as places where alcohol may not be consumed publicly
- Regular liaison with Borough Police on law enforcement issues regarding disorder and antisocial behaviour, including the issue of fixed penalty notices, prosecution of those selling alcohol to people who are drunk; confiscation of alcohol from adults and children in designated areas and instantly closing down licensed premises or temporary events on the grounds of disorder, or likelihood of disorder or excessive noise from the premises.

The Council is currently addressing many of these issues through Bromley's Community Safety Strategy, in line with the strategic objectives for crime and disorder reduction within the Borough.

Special Policies on Cumulative Impact

The cumulative impact of licensed premises on the promotion of the licensing objectives is a proper matter for the Licensing Authority to consider in its Policy Statement.

Cumulative impact means the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area.

Representations that an area is at, or is approaching, the point at which it will be subject to cumulative impact may be received from a 'responsible authority', 'other persons' or from Councillors or officers. Such representations may be made either:

- As a result of ongoing liaison, monitoring and review
- Following representations arising from an application for the grant or variation of a licence, or
- As part of the Licensing Policy review at least every five years.

Where representations are made that an area is already subject to cumulative impact or that the grant or variation of a further licence will result in cumulative impact, the Licensing Authority will take the following steps in each case:

Consider whether there is good evidence that crime and disorder or nuisance are occurring, or whether there are activities which pose a threat to public safety or the protection of children from harm.

- If such problems are occurring, identify whether these problems are being caused by the customers of licensed premises, or that the risk of cumulative impact is imminent.
- Identify the boundaries of the area where problems are occurring (this can involve mapping where the problems occur and identifying specific streets or localities where such problems arise).

Consult those specified in section 5(3) of the 2003 Act,

- Police
- Fire Brigade
- Public Health
- Persons representing holders of premises licences
- Persons representing holders of club premises certificates
- Persons representing Personal Licence holders

- Persons representing businesses.
- Other representatives of businesses and residents.

Subject to the outcome of the consultation, confirm and publish details of the special policy in the licensing policy statement.

In any area declared to be subject to a Special Policy of Cumulative Impact it would be the Licensing Authority's intention to refuse to grant new premises/ club licences or variations, unless the application is such that the grant of the licence would have no further detrimental impact on the area and the promotion of the licensing objectives.

This policy applies to all new premises licences and club premises certificates, including but not limited to night clubs, wine bars, pubs, restaurants, take-away premises, supermarkets, shops, theatres and cinemas and leisure services which include licensable activities e.g. sports centres.

Off licences are specifically included in the cumulative impact policy as they can contribute to problems of crime and disorder and nuisance including street drinking, proxy purchasing, underage drinking, dispersal issues, preloading and excessive drinking.

The presumption of refusal does not relieve Responsible Authorities or Other Persons of the need to make relevant representations. If no representations are received the Licensing Authority must grant the application in terms which are consistent with the operating schedule submitted.

When determining whether an area is or should be subject to a Special Policy of Cumulative Impact the Licensing Authority will have regard to the following matters: (The decision as to cumulative impact is not based solely on these matters and it is open to the Licensing Authority to consider any other matters that it feels are relevant)

- The nature of the area
- The number and types of licensed premises in the area
- The capacity of those premises
- The hours of operation of those premises
- The approved operating schedules of the premises
- The history of the premises
- The arrangements for the management of the premises
- The customer profile of the premises

- Recorded crime or disorder in the vicinity
- The views and experiences of those who live or work in the area
- The presence of other high-risk characteristics, such as themed operations or price reductions etc.

Examples of applications that the Licensing Authority may consider as exceptional may include, though are not limited to:

- premises which fit the vision for the respective town centres
- small premises with a capacity of fifty persons or less who only intend to operate until 2300hrs
- premises which are not alcohol-led such as coffee shops

Examples of factors the Licensing Authority will not consider as exceptional include that the:

- premises will be well managed and run
- premises will be constructed to a high standard
- applicant operates similar premises elsewhere without complaint
- similar premises operate in the area

The Licensing Authority will periodically review any areas subject to special policies of cumulative impact to see whether they have had the effect intended, and whether they are still needed.

The Licensing Authority will not use such policies solely as the reason for revoking a licence when representations are received about problems with existing licensed premises, or to refuse material variations to a licence, except where the material variations are directly relevant to the policy, for example where the application is for a significant increase in the capacity limits, to extend the opening and/or alcohol sale timings or to change the mode or theme of operation at a premises.

The Licensing Authority will publish separate details of any additional areas declared to be subject to a special policy of cumulative impact. The area covered by the special policy and the reasons for considering it to be subject to cumulative impact will be set out.

The Licensing Authority recognises that the diversity of premises selling alcohol, serving food and providing entertainment covers a wide range of contrasting styles and characteristics and will have full regard to those differences and the differing impact these will have on

the local community when considering applications in saturated locations.

It therefore, also recognises that within this policy, it may be able to approve licences that are unlikely to add significantly to the saturation, and will consider the circumstances of each individual application.

In areas not subject to a special policy of cumulative impact but where representations of cumulative impact are made, the Licensing Authority will consider each application individually.

The following special policies on cumulative impact have been declared:

NO 1 Bromley Town Centre (29th Nov 2004)

NO 2 Beckenham Town Centre (21st February 2007)

See Appendix C

The Licensing Authority is committed to the principle of Special Policies of Cumulative Impact and that the establishment of these two policies have made a significant contribution to the promotion of the Licensing objectives in Bromley Town Centre and Beckenham Town Centre.

The Licensing Authority confirms its commitment to make all decisions on applications for new licenses or variations in those areas strictly in accordance with those policies. The Licensing Authority wish to make it clear to all applicants that the presumption of refusal of all new licences and material variations stands except where the applicant satisfies the Licensing Authority that the application can be granted without having a detrimental effect on the promotion of the Licensing objectives.



Vision of our Town Centres

Members have identified 3 town centres where special consideration will be given to licensing decisions based on this policy. The Councils approach in these areas may be different based on the opinions of ward councillors reflecting the views of local residents and businesses.

- **1. Bromley Town Centre**

Bromley Town Councillors wish to see the continuing development of a responsible and flourishing night time economy in line with the existing profile of businesses pubs, clubs and restaurants. Notwithstanding the existence of the cumulative Impact policy ward members are supportive of applications for premises that will positively benefit the town centre including both the Bromley South and North Developments. However where the operation of licences is irresponsible and undermines the promotion of the licensing objectives, especially crime and disorder or public nuisance, and has a negative impact on the local night time economy, Members will support tough enforcement of licence conditions and reviews.

- **2. Beckenham Town Centre**

Beckenham Town Centre is also subject to a cumulative impact policy. Ward Members recognise the improvements brought about to reduce crime and disorder through partnership working and the active support of the larger licenced premises (Operation Triangle 2014/15). Work is in progress to develop an application for a Purple Flag award for Beckenham Town Centre (anticipated submission late 2015).

Consequently Ward Members consider that Beckenham Town Centre is currently operating in a way which promotes the Licensing objectives however the balance of licence type, timings and diversity is currently optimised for this area and any applications for new licences or variations will be considered very carefully to ensure the current status quo is not jeopardised.

- **3. Orpington Town Centre**

Orpington Town Centre is not subject to a Cumulative Impact Policy however the development taking place is designed to promote a "café" type environment with restaurants and cafes being given positive support from the licensing subcommittee to encourage this type of atmosphere and evening economy. Members are not keen to see Orpington develop by way of high density vertical drinking premises or those operating after 23.30.



Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates

Premises Licences

A premises licence is needed for the

- Retail Sale of alcohol
- Provision of regulated entertainment or
- Sale of hot food and drink to the public between 11pm and 5am.

Club Premises Certificates

Some activities carried out by clubs need to be licensed under the Act but generally clubs are treated differently to proprietary clubs and commercial premises. A club is an organisation where members have joined together for a particular reason i.e. social, sporting or political and have combined to buy alcohol in bulk as members of the organisation for supply to members. In order to apply for a Club Premises Certificate the club needs to be a 'Qualifying Club'.

A qualifying club:

- Has at least 25 members.
- Membership is not instant. There is a minimum of 2 days between applications for membership and admission. This includes the privileges of membership (i.e. use of facilities and the consumption of alcohol)
- The club is conducted in good faith and has full accountability to its members
- Where alcohol is purchased and supplied, that it is done so by an elected committee of the club.

This will entitle them to certain benefits:

- No need for Personal Licence Holders on the premises
- No need for Designated Premises Supervisors
- More limited rights of entry for the Police and Authorised Persons (Licensing Officers) as the premises is considered private and not generally open to the public
- To sell hot food and drink between 11pm and 5am to members and guests without the need for a licence.



Applications

The Licensing Authority places great emphasis on fully completed application forms containing accurate and transparent descriptions clearly setting out the exact nature of the operation being applied for. Particular emphasis is placed on the detailed completion of the Operating Schedules and General Description of the type and use of the premises.

It is expected that all applications will include the following information under the General Description

- What is the main use of the premises
- What is the Secondary use of the premises
- Is the operation food or alcohol lead
- Will substantial food be offered or small bar snacks
- What type of entertainment is proposed and who is the target audience
- What percentage of the public floor area will be used for Vertical Drinking
- What percentage of the public floor area will be used for seating (either fixed and movable)
- Will seating be removed for certain functions / activities
- Whether the customer profile changes throughout the proposed opening hours (e.g. a restaurant ceasing food service to move to wine bar drinking / dance premises later in the evening).
- Any theming to the operation

It is the Licensing Authority's intention to apply the information provided as part of the general description as licence conditions.

The Licensing Authority is keen to encourage a balanced, thriving and diverse night time economy within the Borough. To ensure fairness and clarity for all operators, licence conditions will seek to reflect and control the nature of operations based on what is stated in the application form and in the course of any hearing by a Licensing Sub Committee.

The Officers acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority as a 'Responsible Authority' will routinely exercise its discretion to make representations against any application where there is ambiguity or lack of information about what is being applied for.

For example an application for a restaurant will have conditions imposed restricting the sale of alcohol as being ancillary to a substantial meal at all times. Customers must have and continue to consume food if alcohol is to be purchased. A restaurant could not stop or reduce food service and allow alcohol consumption to continue so effectively becoming a wine bar, unless this has been specifically set out in the operating schedule and general description. Descriptions like "casual dining experience" will only be accepted if there is complete transparency as to what this means at all times during licensable hours.

In determining applications for Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates the Licensing Authority will have regard to the guidance issued by the Secretary of State under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 and any secondary legislation. It is important that applications for Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates properly address the four licensing objectives.

To prove all statutory requirements have been met the Licensing Authority will request applicants to supply either by a paper copy or electronically

- Original or copy of the full page of the local paper in which the notification has been placed, clearly showing the public notice advert, the identity of the paper, the date and page number.
- A photograph or copy of the completed A4 Blue poster that is displayed at the premises.
- A digital photograph of the premises clearly showing the location(s) of the A4 Blue poster (ideally with a date and time stamp)



Variations (Minor and Full)

Both Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates may be varied under the Licensing Act 2003. Minor Variations generally fall into four categories:-

1. Minor changes to the structural layout which do not include any of the following:-
 - Increase the capacity for drinking (increasing floor area for drinking etc).
 - Affecting access or egress (blocking fire exits or escape routes).
 - Impeding or removing noise reduction measures at the premises (removing acoustic lobbies etc.).
2. Removal of a licensable activity or licence condition,
3. Addition of a volunteered condition or conditions.
4. Addition of a licensable activity where similar activities already exist.

The above is not an exhaustive list and licensing officers will bring their own experience and knowledge to bear when considering applications.

Note:-

Further explanations on the above can be found in the department of Culture Media and Sport Guidance (Current Edition) issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003.

A Minor Variation is a simplified process with a set statutory fee applicable to all premises and clubs. Decisions on a Minor Variation are delegated to licensing officers. In the case of a decision by a licensing officer being contested by a ward councillor that cannot be resolved the decision will be deferred to the licensing subcommittee.

There is no requirement to consult all Responsible Authorities on a Minor Variation application, however, licensing officers may consult with any party if there is any doubt about the impact of the variation on the licensing objectives and there is a need to obtain specialist advice.

Specific cases are identified as being excluded from the Minor Variation process they are:-

- To extend the period of a time limited licence
- To substantially vary the premises
- Specify a person as the Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS)
- Add the supply of alcohol to a licence
- To extend the licensing hours for the sale of alcohol for consumption on or off the premises between 11pm and 07.00am.
- To increase the amount of time on any day during which alcohol may be sold or supplied for consumption on or off the premises.
- Include a condition allowing the supply of alcohol by a 'Management Committee'

The Licensing Authority takes the view that the removal of seating or tables from premises which has the effect of increasing the floor area for vertical drinking is not suitable for the Minor Variation procedure. Such applications should be made under the Full Variations procedure. The Licensing Authority will expect applicants to demonstrate how the removal of seating or tables will promote the licensing objectives

In all cases the overall test is whether the proposed variation could impact adversely on the licensing objectives if in any way it does or it does not fall within the scope of the four areas identified then a Full Variations will be required.



Fees & Charges

Licensing fees and charges are set by Government so they are the same across the Country. Details can be found on the Councils Website (www.bromley.gov.uk) and on the Government website (www.gov.uk).

Once granted a licence does not expire but the licence holder is required to pay an annual charge.

Failure to pay this will result in the Licensing Authority suspending the licence until such time that all outstanding fees are paid.

Whilst the annual charge is being paid regularly the licence will remain in force even if the premises are not used for a licensable purpose.



Licence Conditions

General Conditions

Where Responsible Authorities or Other Persons do not raise any representations about an application, it is the duty of the Licensing Authority to grant the licence or certificate subject only to conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule and any mandatory conditions prescribed by the Act.

The Licensing Authority may not impose conditions unless its discretion has been engaged following the making of relevant representations and it has been satisfied at a hearing of the necessity to impose conditions. It may then impose conditions necessary to promote the licensing objectives arising out of the consideration of the representations. To minimise problems and the necessity for hearings, the Licensing Authority would encourage applicants to consult with the 'Responsible Authorities' when preparing their operating schedules.

The Licensing Authority is keen to encourage a balanced, thriving and diverse night time economy within the Borough. To ensure fairness and clarity for all operators, licence conditions will seek to reflect and control the nature of operations based on what is stated in the application form and in the course of any hearing by a Licensing Sub Committee.

The Officers acting on behalf of the Licensing Authority as a 'Responsible Authority' will routinely exercise its discretion to make representations against any application where there is ambiguity or lack of information about what is being applied for.

For example an application for a restaurant will have conditions imposed restricting the sale of alcohol as being ancillary to a substantial meal at all times. Customers must have and continue to consume food if alcohol is to be purchased. A restaurant could not stop or reduce food service and allow alcohol consumption to continue so effectively becoming a wine bar, unless this has been specifically set out in the operating schedule and general description. Descriptions like "casual dining experience" will only be accepted if there is complete transparency as to what this means at all times during licensable hours.

Standard Conditions

The Licensing Authority recognises that it is important to balance any conditions attached to a licence or certificate so as not to be disproportionate or overly burdensome but to achieve the licensing objectives. Therefore, where conditions are necessary they will be tailored to the individual style and characteristics of the particular premises or event. Where appropriate, and necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives, the Licensing Sub Committee will consider attaching conditions

Mandatory Conditions

The Act requires that certain conditions are applied to premises licenses and club premises certificates where they include:

- The retail sale and club supply of alcohol
- The provision of Door Supervisors
- The showing of films.

The Licensing Authority will apply such conditions as set out in Sections 19, 20 and 21 of the Act.

1. Supply of Alcohol:

- (1) No supply of alcohol may be made at a time when no designated premises supervisor has been specified in the licence or at a time when the designated premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence or the personal licence has been suspended.
- (2) Every sale of alcohol under the premises licence must be authorised by a personal licence holder.

2. Irresponsible Promotions:

- (1) The responsible person must ensure that staff on relevant premises do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions in relation to the premises.
- (2) In this paragraph, an irresponsible promotion means any one or more of the following activities, or substantially similar activities, carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises –
 - (a) games or other activities which require or encourage, or are designed to require or encourage, individuals to –
 - (i) drink a quantity of alcohol within a time limit (other than to drink alcohol sold or supplied on the premises before the cessation of the period in which the

responsible person is authorised to sell or supply alcohol), or.

- (ii) drink as much alcohol as possible (whether within a time limit or otherwise);
- (b) provision of unlimited or unspecified quantities of alcohol free or for a fixed or discounted fee to the public or to a group defined by a particular characteristic in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective;
- (c) provision of free or discounted alcohol or any other thing as a prize to encourage or reward the purchase and consumption of alcohol over a period of 24 hours or less in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective;
- (d) selling or supplying alcohol in association with promotional posters or flyers on, or in the vicinity of, the premises which can reasonably be considered to condone, encourage or glamorise anti-social behaviour or to refer to the effects of drunkenness in any favourable manner;
- (e) Dispensing alcohol directly by one person into the mouth of another (other than where that other person is unable to drink without assistance by reason of disability).

3. Free Potable Water:

The responsible person must ensure that free potable water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available.

4. Age Verification:

- (1) The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that an age verification policy is adopted in respect of the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol.
- (2) The designated premises supervisor in relation to the premises licence must ensure that the supply of alcohol at the premises is carried on in accordance with the age verification policy.
- (3) The policy must require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age (or such older age as may be specified in the policy) to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and either—
 - (a) a holographic mark, or
 - (b) an ultraviolet feature.

5. Minimum Measures:

- (1) The responsible person must ensure that —
 - (a) where any of the following alcoholic drinks is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises (other than alcoholic drinks sold or supplied having been made up in advance ready for sale or supply in a securely closed container) it is available to customers in the following measures —
 - (i) Beer or cider: ½ pint;
 - (ii) Gin, rum, vodka or whisky: 25 ml or 35 ml; and.
 - (iii) Still wine in a glass: 125 ml;
 - (b) these measures are displayed in a menu, price list or other printed material which is available to customers on the premises; and.
 - (c) Where a customer does not in relation to a sale of alcohol specify the quantity of alcohol to be sold, the customer is made aware that these measures are available.

6. Permitted Price:

- (1) A relevant person shall ensure that no alcohol is sold or supplied for consumption on or off the premises for a price which is less than the permitted price.
- (2) For the purposes of the condition set out in paragraph 1 -
 - (a) “duty” is to be construed in accordance with the Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979
 - (b) “permitted price” is the price found by applying the formula –
$$P = D + (D \times V)$$
where –
 - (i) P is the permitted price,
 - (ii) D is the amount of duty chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the duty were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol, and
 - (iii) V is the rate of value added tax chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the value added tax were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol;
 - (c) “relevant person” means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a premises licence -
 - (i) the holder of the premises licence,
 - (ii) the designated premises supervisor (if any) in respect of such a licence, or

(iii) the personal licence holder who makes or authorises a supply of alcohol under such a licence;

(d) "relevant person" means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a club premises certificate, any member or officer of the club present on the premises in a capacity which enables the member or officer to prevent the supply in question; and

(e) "value added tax" means value added tax charged in accordance with the Value Added Tax Act 1994

(3) Where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 would (apart from this paragraph) not be a whole number of pennies, the price given by that sub-paragraph shall be taken to be the price actually given by that sub-paragraph rounded up to the nearest penny.

(4) (1) Sub-paragraph (2) applies where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 on a day ("the first day") would be different from the permitted price on the next day ("the second day") as a result of a change to the rate of duty or value added tax.

(2) The permitted price which would apply on the first day applies to sales or supplies of alcohol which take place before the expiry of the period of 14 days beginning on the second day.

7. Films:

(1) The admission of children must be restricted in accordance with the recommendations laid down by the British Board of Film Classification.

OR

(2) In circumstances where the Licensing Authority has reclassified a film. Then access of children should be restricted to meet this reclassification standard.

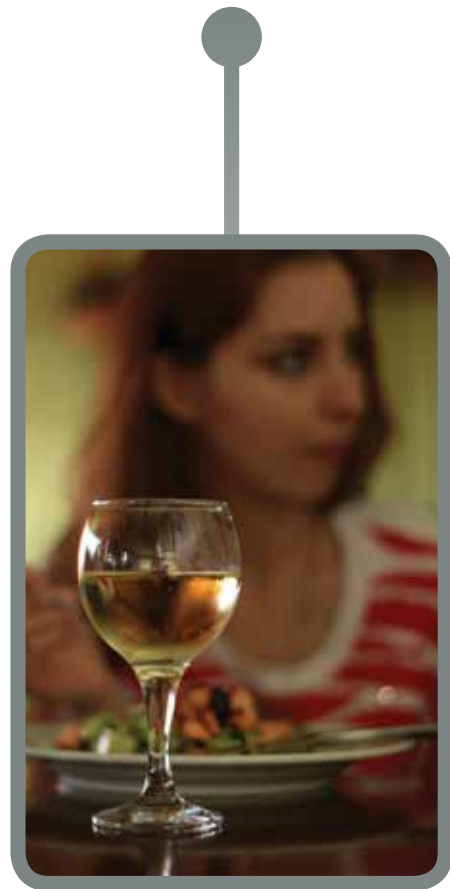
Note: – "Children" means any person under 18 years of age.

8. Door Supervision:

(1) Any individual employed at the premises as a door supervisor must

(a) be authorised to carry out that activity by a licence granted under the Private Security Industry Act 2001; or

(b) be entitled to carry out that activity by virtue of section 4 of that Act.



Temporary Events Notices (TENs)

Anyone may give the Licensing Authority a Temporary Event Notice (TEN). This procedure allows people to hold an event involving licensable activities without having to apply for a Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate.

Temporary Event Notices may be obtained for:

- The sale of alcohol
- The provision of regulated entertainment
- The sale of hot food or drink between 11pm and 5am.

The Act provides a system by way of “temporary event notices” for the temporary carrying on of any licensable activity outside of the terms of a premises licence or club premises certificate. Under this system no authorisation as such is required from the Licensing Authority. Instead a person wishing to hold an event at which such activities are proposed to be carried on (the “premises user”) gives notice to the Licensing Authority of the event.

There are two types of TENs. A standard TEN and a late TEN. All TENs must be given to the Licensing Authority in the form prescribed in regulations made under the 2003 Act, together with the relevant fee. When a TEN application is made in paper form, the applicant must serve a copy on the Police and the Councils Public Health Nuisance Team (see contact details in appendix B). If a TEN application is made Online the Council will send copies to the Police and Public Health Nuisance Team.

A standard TEN must be given with at least 10 clear working days’ before the event.

A late TENs (intended for use ONLY to assist premises users in situations that are outside of their control and not where applicant have simply forgotten to make an application) can be given no earlier than nine working days but still with a minimum of five clear working days’ notice before the event. These legal timescales are not negotiable and no TEN will be processed if an application is made outside these times or the Police and Public Health Nuisance Team have not been correctly notified.

The 10 and 5 clear working days’ notice periods exclude the day of the application and the day the event starts.

The Licensing Authority will refuse an application for a TEN if the notice given is incorrect or if the limits set out in the Act are exceeded.

Only the Police or the Public Health Nuisance Team may make representations (on grounds relevant to any of the licensing objectives). A Counter Notice may be issued following a hearing which will stop the event taking place.

The Council will accept all properly made TENs applications in keeping with the minimum notice period, however experience has shown that in a significant number of cases this does not provide adequate time for proper consideration to be given by the Police and Public Health Nuisance Team. We would therefore ask that applications for TENs be made at least 28 days before the planned event. This will prevent unnecessary representations being made by the Police or Public Health Nuisance Team.

Where there is any doubt that the applicant for a TEN has the agreement of the premises owner to use the premises the Council will require evidence of consent.

Many temporary events have the potential to give rise to concerns, particularly around health and safety or protection of children. For this reason applicants should understand that the licensing service may share information on temporary events taking place with other “responsible authorities”. This does not provide those responsible authorities with the opportunity to raise representations, but will allow any matter of concern to be followed up under other powers. This action does not, however, absolve any premises user from their own responsibility to ensure that any other necessary consent (including planning permission or temporary structures consent) is obtained or that their event does not give rise to any crime and disorder, public safety, nuisance or harm to children.

There are certain limitations to Temporary Event Notices:

- Maximum number of people attending must not exceed 499 at any time
- The event cannot last longer than 168 hours
- No premises can host more than 15 events in a calendar year
- The maximum number of days covered by Temporary Event Notices cannot exceed 21 days in a calendar year
- A personal licence holder can apply for up to 50 temporary events
- Any other person can apply for 5 temporary events
- A personal licence holder can apply for up to 10 late temporary events
- Any other person can apply for up to 2 late temporary events

Consultation

The statutory consultation process is applicable to all applications for new licenses and Full Variations allowing for representations to be made by various bodies and individuals. Responsibility for undertaking statutory consultation lies with the applicant for paper applications and in part with the Licensing Authority for electronic applications.

The Licensing Authority expects that the applicant to fully comply with the notification and statutory consultation requirements of both electronic and paper applications. A failure in any part of the consultation process will lead to an application being invalid and could delay the application process.

Special Note

In order to satisfy compliance with these requirements the Licensing Authority will require some additional information as explained in the previous section on page 13.

Non Statutory Consultation

The Licensing Authority will undertake additional consultation with ward councillors in whose ward the applications arises and any neighbouring ward councillors or London Boroughs if the application is near a ward or borough boundary.

In the case of Minor Variation the Licensing Authority will exercise its discretion to consult with any of the responsible authorities where in their opinion there could be an impact on the licensing objectives



Making representations about an Application

Representations about an application must be made in writing to the Council's Licensing Team within the statutory time limits given.

Written representations include letters (posted or faxed) and emails. Representations received after the end of the public consultation period cannot legally be accepted.

Representations must contain

- the name, full address & post code, of the person making them.
- The reasons for their representation and
- Which of the 4 Licensing objectives the representations relate to
 - Crime and disorder
 - Public Nuisance
 - Public safety
 - Protection of children from harm

Representations which do not meet this requirement may be rejected as being irrelevant, frivolous or vexatious.

All valid representations will form part of a committee report that will become a public document. It will be given to the applicant, his agent and any other party requesting a copy as well as the Licensing Sub-committee 10 days prior to the hearing. Whilst representations cannot be made to the Licensing Authority anonymously we will in all cases, remove the objectors name and house number and other personal details from individual representations.

Petitions

Petitions may be submitted (see note below) but are not as informative as individual correspondence and as such may be given less weight when considered by a Licensing Sub Committee.

Petitions will only be accepted if on each sheet it clearly shows

- the name and address of the application site ,
- the licensable activities and their hours
- Reasons for the representation and
- which of the 4 Licensing objectives are relevant

Each petitioner must give their name, full address including post code,

Failure to comply with any of the above requirements could lead to the petition being rejected.

A suggested format for a petition sheet is available on the Bromley Website – www.bromley.gov.uk and is displayed in appendix D.

When making a representation the Council asks that a contact phone number and email address are provided. These help the Council to quickly contact respondents if the details of the application are altered as a result of objections or the date of the hearing has to be changed at short notice.

Irrelevant, Vexatious and Frivolous Representations

The Licensing Authority follows the guidance of the Secretary of State concerning the judgments of representation as being irrelevant, vexatious and frivolous. A representation would be 'irrelevant' if it does not relate to the application or to the promotion of the licensing objectives in the context of the application. In considering whether or not a representation is 'vexatious or frivolous' the Licensing Authority must determine whether any ordinary and reasonable person would consider the matter to be vexatious or frivolous. Vexation may arise where, for example, there is a dispute between rival businesses. Frivolous representations would be categorised by a lack of seriousness. Such judgments should be objective and not based on political judgments and as such are best made by officers following enquiries as may be necessary. Where a representation is found to be irrelevant, vexatious or frivolous, the person making it will be informed and that representation will be disregarded.

Repeat Applications

The Licensing Authority will give particular attention to applications which have the effect of replicating to a large extent, the terms of a previous application(s) at the same premises / club which may have been refused or granted subject to conditions. Where representations are made, the Licensing Committee will consider each application on its merits including:

- The applicants' justification or explanation as to the change of circumstances warranting a different decision by the Committee
- The extent to which the terms of the new application overcome previous concerns
- The extent to which the new application (including the operating schedule and any suggested conditions) will promote the Licensing objectives.

This policy does not apply to applications for:

- Changes to Designated Premises Supervisors
- Changes to the address of someone named on a licence
- Temporary Event Notices and is not designed to inhibit applications to make variations from 'time to time'.



Relevant Considerations under the Licensing objectives

Crime and Disorder

Licensed premises, especially those offering late night/ early morning entertainment, alcohol and refreshment, can be a source of crime and disorder. The Licensing Authority will expect operating schedules to satisfactorily address these issues from the design of the premises through to the daily operation of the business. Applicants are recommended to seek advice from the Police Licensing Officer and Licensing Authority Officers prior to making any application as early advice can alleviate representations being made once an application is submitted. Full contact details for both are contained within the Responsible Authorities contact in appendix B.

Applicants should as appropriate take account of local planning and transport policies, and tourism, cultural and crime prevention strategies, when preparing their operating plans and schedules.

When addressing crime and disorder, the applicant should identify any particular issues that are likely to affect adversely the promotion of the crime and disorder objective. Operating schedules should then show how they will address the issues identified.

All premises

When compiling operating schedules applicants are advised to give consideration to:

- Setting of a safe capacity limit – While often necessary on public safety grounds, this is equally important in order to prevent overcrowding giving rise to risk of crime and disorder
- Use of crime prevention notices – For use in circumstances where it would be helpful to warn customers of prevalence of crime which may target them, for instance, to warn of pickpockets or bag snatchers
- Publicising details of the premises operation – Display details of the premises opening and closing times
- Installing CCTV – The presence of CCTV cameras can be an important means of deterring crime both inside and outside of the premises. It can also help to provide valuable evidence in the event that an incident does occur. CCTV should be maintained in good working order and used at all times with a 31 day library of recordings maintained at all times

- Removing low cost / high strength alcohol from offer – To help reduce street crime and violence and anti-social behaviour from public drunkenness
- Developing a drugs policy in conjunction with the police – Establish a clear written anti-drugs policy and publicise this to customers
- Preventing counterfeit products, such as alcohol, tobacco, DVDs, CDs and other goods from being offered for sale upon the premises

Premises providing alcohol for consumption on the premises

Applicants should give consideration to

- Exercising control over the removal of open drink containers – To prevent the use of containers as weapons in the street
- Using plastic containers and toughened glass – Consideration should be given to the use of safer alternatives to glass which would inflict less severe injuries if used as weapons. Note: That any glass alternatives used for measuring draft beer and cider must be lawful for trade use under weights and measures legislation.
- Introducing bottle bans – Decant drinks into glasses before being handed across a bar
- Providing seating for customers – sufficient to ensure that the majority of customers do not have to stand
- Ensuring good availability of soft drinks and food
- Employing an appropriate number of SIA registered door supervisors – Valuable for maintaining orderly behaviour in queues; searching and excluding those suspected of carrying offensive weapons, or illegal drugs; keeping out banned individuals; or controlling admissions and departures
- Making personal searches by door supervisors a condition of entry – Including the provision of signage and female SIA for personal searches conducted on female customers and performers
- Providing door supervisors with search wands / search arches – Maintained in good working order and used on all occasions

- Providing a drugs and weapons box – Kept under the direct control of premises management with all seized drugs and weapons to be handed over to the police in accordance with the police code of practice
- Installing ID scanning and recording equipment – Requiring all patrons to provide ID and agree to being recorded. Provide notices to this effect
- Establishing a last admissions policy – For both admissions and readmissions. Publicise this at the premises
- Establishing a dispersals policy – Helping to reduce the potential for disturbance to local residents
- Co-operating with the police and council on venue hire agreements – Providing good notice (at least one month) of all internal and external promoters engaged at the premises. Also comply with requests from the police not to engage a specific promoter where this is recommended by the police for crime and disorder
- Avoiding certain performances and exhibitions – That no film be exhibited or performance given that is likely to stir up hatred or incite violence against any section of the public on grounds of colour, race or ethnic or national origin, disability religious beliefs, sexual orientation or gender

Designated premises supervisor / personal licence holders and authorisations for the retail sale of alcohol

This authority recognises that neither the Act nor the mandatory conditions outlined elsewhere in this policy require either a designated premises supervisor or any other personal licence holder to be present on the premises at all times when alcohol is sold or supplied. Nor does the fact that every sale or supply of alcohol must be made under the authority of a personal licence holder mean that only personal licence holders can make such sale or supply or that they must be personally present at every transaction.

However, this authority wishes to emphasise that the designated premises supervisor and the premises licence holder remain responsible for the premises at all times including compliance with the terms of the Licensing Act and conditions attached to the premises licence. Therefore this authority considers it reasonable to expect that either the designated premises supervisor or another personal licence holder will normally be present

at all times that alcohol is either sold or supplied or that proper arrangements are in place for authorisation of staff in their absence and for their monitoring. This authority recognises that there may be occasions when it is not possible for the designated premises supervisor or another personal licence holder to be present but that this should not occur for any extended period and emphasises that there can be no abdication of responsibility in their absence.

This authority expects that authorisations for other staff to supply and sell alcohol made under the authority of the designated premises supervisor and any other personal licence holders are kept up to date (we suggest a 6 monthly review and re-signed by staff) and be in a form that can be inspected at any time by an authorised officer of the police or Licensing Authority.

Ultimately, it will be a matter for a court to determine on the evidence before it whether or not an authorisation has been given within the meaning of the Act, but this authority notes the Secretary of State considers that the following factors should be relevant in considering whether there was real and effective scheme of authorisation:

- a) The person(s) authorised to sell alcohol at any particular premises should be clearly identified
- b) The authorisation should have specified the activities which may be carried out by the person being authorised
- c) There should be an overt act of authorisation, for example a specific written statement given to the individual(s) being authorised
- d) There should be in place sensible arrangements for the personal licence holder to monitor the activity that they have authorised on a reasonably regular basis

Crime Prevention

When making decisions about an application the Licensing Sub Committee will have regard to the Borough's Crime Prevention Strategy and any conditions attached to licences or certificates will so far as possible reflect local crime prevention strategies.

Dispersal

The Licensing Authority considers the orderly dispersal of customers from licensed premises to be an important factor in promoting the licensing objectives. In considering any application for the grant or variation of a licence serious consideration will be given to the dispersal arrangements from the premises and the effect that granting the licence might have on the dispersal arrangements of other licensed premises in the area. The Licensing Authority will pay particular attention to an application which may delay orderly dispersal or is likely to encourage people to remain in the vicinity.

Drugs

The Licensing Authority recognises that drug misuse is not something that is relevant to all licensed premises however it is committed to the reduction and eradication where possible of drugs from licensed premises as part of its role in promoting the Crime and Disorder licensing objective.

If relevant representations are received following an application for the grant or variation of a licence, special conditions may be imposed to support the prevention of the sale, supply and consumption of drugs. Advice on conditions will be sought from the Drug Action Team and / or the Police.

In premises where drugs misuse is problematic and where the Police or others apply for a 'Review' of the licence, the Licensing Authority will consider this as being very serious and will give appropriate consideration to the full range of options available including the suspension and revocation of the licence. The Licensing Authority recognises that each case is individual and will be decided on the facts and its specific merits.

Public Safety

The Licensing Act 2003 Act covers a wide range of premises and activities, including cinemas, concert halls, theatres, nightclubs, public houses, cafes/restaurants and fast food outlets/takeaways. Each of these types of premises presents a mixture of risks to public safety, with many common to most premises and others unique to specific operations. It is essential that premises are constructed or adapted and operated so as to acknowledge and safeguard occupants against these risks.

The Licensing Authority will expect operating schedules to satisfactorily address these issues and applicants are advised to seek advice from the Borough's Licensing Officers and the London Fire Brigade (contact details can be found in appendix B) before preparing their plans and schedules. Where an applicant identifies an issue relating to public safety (including fire safety) that is not covered by existing legislation, the applicant should identify in their operating schedule the steps that they will take to ensure public safety. Where representations are received and upheld at a hearing, the Licensing Authority will consider attaching conditions to licences and permissions to promote public safety.

Prevention of Nuisance

Licensing Sub Committees will be mindful that licensed premises, especially those operating late at night and in the early hours of the morning, can cause a range of nuisances impacting on people living, working or sleeping in the vicinity of the premises. When addressing public nuisance the applicant should identify any particular issues that are likely to adversely affect the promotion of the licensing objective to prevent public nuisance. They should then include in the operating schedule how they will deal with those matters. The concerns mainly relate to noise nuisance from within the premises or from the use of any outside areas, light pollution, smoke and noxious smells. Due regard will be given to the impact these may have and the Licensing Authority will expect operating schedules to satisfactorily address these issues.

Relevant issues might include

- Preventing noise and vibration escaping from the premises, including music, noise from plant and patrons
- Preventing disturbance by patrons arriving at, gathering outside, being admitted or re-admitted to or departing from the premises, particularly, but not exclusively between 11pm and 7am.
- Preventing vehicle queues forming outside of the premises, or where some form of queuing is necessary, the steps to prevent disturbance or obstruction
- Ensuring clear up operations conducted by staff do not cause a nuisance and that staff leave the premises quietly
- Addressing arrangements made for parking by patrons

- Considering whether there is sufficient public transport provision, including licensed taxis or private hire vehicles and any arrangements made to prevent disturbance to local residents
- Controlling disturbance that may be caused by the use of gardens / terraces / external and other open-air areas including the highway, particularly in relation to smoking and the passage of patrons between internal and external areas
- Preventing nuisance from the positioning and operation of plant and machinery such as kitchen extraction systems, ventilation plant, condensers etc.
- Restricting delivery and collection times (waste, equipment and consumables) to between 8am and 8pm
- Limiting any nuisance or glare caused by the positioning of external lighting, including security lighting
- Preventing odour or pests from refuse storage and waste disposal and the accumulation of litter and smokers waste in the vicinity of the premises
- The need for regular patrols of the boundary of the premises and / or at the nearest residential to ensure nuisance impacts are not being experienced by neighbours
- The times within which barbecues or other cooking facilities may be provided within any external area
- Terminal hour for last admissions and readmissions to the premises
- The supervision of patrons using any external area so as to prevent nuisance and disturbance
- Arrangements made with local cab companies calling for customers, requiring that they call within the premises for their customers without sounding their horn in the street
- The reduction of music levels within the premises 30 minutes before closing so as to reduce levels of excitement among patrons upon leaving
- The display of notices at exit points asking patrons to 'please leave quietly' and be mindful of local neighbours when leaving the premises
- The supervision of patrons outside of the premises to ensure quick dispersal from the immediate area upon closing time
- The clearance of any litter created by the operation of the premises
- The hours during which external activities such as the handling and removal of waste or musical equipment or the delivery of goods. It is recommended this is prohibited between 8pm and 8am
- Restricting the use of artificial lighting outside of the premises so as to reduce
- the potential for light nuisance
- Applicants are advised to seek advice from the Council's Environmental Health Officers (contact details can be found in appendix B) before preparing their plans and operating schedules. Where representations are received and upheld at a hearing the Licensing Authority will consider attaching conditions to licences and permissions to prevent public nuisance.

Management controls should be considered for

- The numbers of persons using any licensed external area at any one time
- The hours of operation of any licensed external area, requiring patrons to return to the premises at a specific time. In residential areas it is suggested that a closing time of 10pm is appropriate. Any music relayed into the external area should cease earlier
- The numbers of 'smokers' allowed outside of the premises at any one time
- The taking of drinks outside of the premises when patrons step outside to smoke. This can be assisted by providing a 'drinks safe' area for patrons who temporarily leave the premises
- Queues of patrons awaiting admission and how these are arranged
- The areas within which patrons may congregate outside of the premises, restricting them, for instance, to the curtilage or footprint of the premises
- The times within which live music and / or amplified sound may be played in any external area or marquees or relayed by external speakers (where permitted under the terms of the licence). It is suggested that this should not continue beyond 22.00

Smoking and the Use of External Areas

In relation to smoking outside licensed premises, it is expected that:

- Suitable receptacles for customers will be provided and maintained to dispose of cigarette litter in areas used, or likely to be used, for smoking
- Licensees will take all reasonable steps to discourage smoking on the public highway close to residential premises, particularly after 10pm. This could include

- measures such as a ban on customers taking drinks outside on to the public highway, the use of door supervisors, or imposing a time after which readmissions to the premises will not be permitted
- Garden areas to be cleared at a reasonable time where not doing so could cause nuisance to neighbouring residents.

Where an application includes provision of a smoking shelter then the Licensing Authority expects the shelter to be situated as far as possible from neighbouring residential premises.

Protection of Children from Harm

Access to Licensed Premises

The wide range of premises that require licensing under the Act means that children can be expected to visit many of these, often on their own, for food and/or entertainment. Where no relevant representations are received and an applicant volunteer's prohibitions or restrictions in relation to the admission of children, those will become conditions attached to the licence.

Apart from the specific restrictions set out in the Licensing Act 2003 there is no presumption of permitting or refusing access to licensed premises. Each application and its circumstances will be considered on its own merits.

The Licensing Authority will only seek to limit the access of children to licensed premises where it is necessary for the prevention of physical, moral or psychological harm. The Licensing Authority will consult the Bromley Safeguarding Children Board on any application that indicates there may be concerns over access for children. The Licensing Authority will judge the merits of each application before deciding whether to impose conditions limiting the access of children.

The following are examples of premises that will raise concern:

- Where entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature are commonly provided
- Where there have been convictions of the current staff at the premises for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for underage drinking

- A known association with drug taking or drug dealing
- Where there is a strong element of gambling on the premises
- Where the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises is the exclusive or primary purpose of the services provided at the premises.

Examples of entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature include topless bar staff, striptease, lap, table or pole dancing, performances involving feigned violence or horrific incidents, feigned or actual sexual acts or fetishism, or entertainment involving strong or offensive language.

The Licensing Authority will consider any of the following options when dealing with a licence application where limiting the access of children is considered necessary to prevent harm to children:

- Limitations on the hours when children may be present
- Limitations on the presence of children under certain ages when particular specified activities are taking place
- Limitations on the parts of premises to which children might be given access
- Limitations on ages below 18
- Requirements for an accompanying adult
- Full exclusion of people under 18 from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place.

No conditions will be imposed requiring that children be admitted to any premises and, where no limitation is imposed, this will be left to the discretion of the individual licensee.

The Licensing Act 2003 details a number of offences designed to protect children and the Licensing Authority will work closely with the Police to ensure the appropriate enforcement of the law, especially relating to the sale and supply of alcohol to children. Bromley Trading Standards have an agreed protocol with the Police for enforcing age related sales of alcohol. This will continue to be applied.

The Service will also undertake monitoring and test purchasing for compliance with other age related sales and services applicable to the Licensing Act 2003. Consideration will also be given to initiatives which could assist in the control of alcohol sale to children e.g. Home Office campaigns.

The Licensing Authority is also fully supportive of and actively encourages recognised proof of age schemes and 'Challenge 25' polices in all licensed premises as a means of controlling under age sales.

Children and Cinemas

Films cover a vast range of subjects, some of which deal with adult themes and/or contain, for example, strong language, scenes of horror, violence or a sexual nature that may be considered unsuitable for children within certain age groups. Where an application for a Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate includes the showing of films, the Licensing Authority will expect the operating schedule to include arrangements for restricting children from viewing age restricted films classified by the British Board of Film Classification or by the Licensing Authority itself. All Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates granted for the exhibition of films will contain a condition restricting the admission of children either in accordance with the age classification by a film classification body under Section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 or the Licensing Authority's recommendation. It will be the Licensing Authority's policy to specify that the British Board of Film Classification will be stated on the licence as the film classification body where a film has such a classification, however, where there is no such classification or, under such other circumstances as the Licensing Authority sees fit, its own classification may be imposed.

Children and Entertainment

Many children go to see and/or take part in entertainment arranged especially for them, for example children's film shows, discos and dance or drama school productions, and additional arrangements are required to safeguard them while at the premises. Where an application for a Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate includes the provision of entertainment for children or by children, the Licensing Authority will expect the operating schedule to include arrangements for protecting children. Where representations are made and upheld the Licensing Authority will make full use of Licensing Conditions to secure the protection of children from harm.

The Licensing Authority will expect that where a significant number of unaccompanied children will be present during a public entertainment event, the licensee will ensure that an adequate number of adult staff is present to control the access, egress and safety in and around the premises. The number of staff required should be assessed by the licensee, taking into account the number of children to be present, the type of

entertainment, the characteristics of the premises and any other relevant factor.

Anyone intending to provide staff for the supervision of activities to under 18's will be required to carry out enhanced disclosure and barring service checks on all persons involved servicing such activities. These checks should be entered into a register which should be kept on the premises at all times and made available to the police or authorised Council Officer on request. Staff shall only be appointed who have been subject to a check and are found to be suitable, if in doubt the applicant should liaise directly with the police.

The Council will specifically require the Operating Schedule to address issues relating to children and applicants are advised to contact Bromley Safeguarding Board directly to seek advice prior to submitting their application (See Appendix B for contact details).

Underage Sales

The Licensing Authority is committed to protecting children from harm and supports / encourages the programme of underage test purchases arranged by the Trading Standards Service and Police.

Where underage sales are found the Licensing Authority supports the use of warnings, fixed penalty notices, reviews and prosecution as a means of promoting the licensing objectives and enforcing the Licensing Act proportionately.

In keeping with the Secretary of States of Guidance and Bromley's own guidance for Members of Licensing sub committees hearing Reviews consideration will be given to the suspension or revocation of a licence bought in respect of under age sales.



Areas identified for special consideration

Micro-Breweries and Micro Pubs

The Licensing Authority has identified these type of premises for positive support within the borough.

Micro Pub is defined as:

- a small free house which listens to its customers, mainly serves cask ales, promotes conversation, shuns all forms of electronic entertainment and dabbles in traditional pub snacks'

Micro Brewery is defined as:

- a small, usually independent brewery that produces limited quantities of specialized beers, often sold for consumption on the premises



Licensing Hours

Sale of Alcohol for Consumption on the Premises

The Licensing Authority recognises that different licensing hours may be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in different areas and within any one area. This can avoid large numbers of people leaving premises at the same time, which in turn could reduce disorder and disturbance. It also recognises that there is the opportunity for significant detrimental impact on local residents where licensed premises operate late.

Where representations are received, the application will be referred to a Licensing Sub Committee in accordance with the scheme of delegation included in this Policy. When hearing an application the Sub Committee will seek assurances from the applicant that the Licensing objectives will not be undermined by the grant of the application. Where the Sub Committee upholds representations it may apply licensing conditions and or place limits on the hours of operation.

The Sub Committee will pay particular attention to applications where the operating schedule indicates the sale of alcohol after 11pm Monday to Saturday and after 10.30pm Sunday.

Fixed trading hours within designated areas will not be set as this could lead to significant movements of people across boundaries (migration) at particular times seeking premises opening later, with the attendant concentration of disturbance and noise.

Staggered closing hours in designated area will not be set or predetermined however, the Sub Committee will consider every application on its own merits but consideration will also be given to its location and how it may affect the area with its activity, patrons and closing time. This may result in the imposition of staggered closing times to relieve or lessen existing or potential problems.

Sale of Alcohol for Consumption off the Premises—Shops, Stores and Supermarkets –

Where no objections are made to an application the Licensing Authority will licence shops, stores and supermarkets to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises at the times stated in the application. Where objections are made against the grant of a new licence, the Licensing Authority will consider restricting those hours where there are good reasons for doing so and this would promote the licensing objectives, for example, where shops, stores or supermarkets are known to be the focus of disorder and disturbance or where underage sales have occurred.

On an application to 'review' an existing licence where there is evidence that shops, stores and supermarkets are a focus or disturbance because youths congregate there and cause nuisance and engage in antisocial behaviour, the Licensing Authority will consider restricting opening hours as a mechanism of combating such problems and promoting the licensing objectives.

Regulated Entertainment and Late Night Refreshment

Not all regulated entertainment will be associated with the sale of alcohol. There will be times when alcohol is not provided for many reasons or in other circumstances it would be unnecessary or illegal to have alcohol available, for example, events for children. In other circumstances regulated entertainment could finish earlier or later than the sale of alcohol. The provision of Late Night Refreshment covers the supply of hot food or hot drink to members of the public at any time between the hours of 11pm and 5am. This will include the traditional takeaway food premises but will also cover restaurants and mobile vehicles. In each case the hours being sought for regulated entertainment or late night refreshment should be set out in the application and operating schedule. Where objections are received the Licensing Sub Committee will consider the merits of each application in determining the hours of operation taking into account the licensing objectives.

Late Night Refreshment with Alcohol for consumption off the premises

The Licensing Authority is concerned about the potential for crime and disorder and public nuisance from premises that remain open late for the sale of late night refreshment and where alcohol is sold for consumption off the premises.

Where such applications are received the Licensing Authority will consider them very closely and will expect the applicant to satisfy them that the grant of the licence would have no detrimental impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives.

Garages and motorway service areas

Section 176 of the 2003 Act prohibits the sale or supply of alcohol at motorway service areas (MSAs) and from premises which are used primarily as a garage, or are part of premises used primarily as a garage. Premises are used primarily as a garage if they are used for one or more of the following:

- the retailing of petrol;
- the retailing of derv;
- the sale of motor vehicles; and
- the maintenance of motor vehicles.

It is for the Licensing Authority to decide, based on the licensing objectives, whether it is appropriate for that premises to be granted a licence, taking into account the documents and information listed in section 17(3) and (4) of the Licensing Act 2003 which must accompany the application.



Entertainment Involving Striptease or Nudity

The Council has adopted the provisions of Schedule 3 to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 as amended by section 27 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009. This legislation established a new extended licensing regime for sex establishments, covering sex shops, sex cinemas and sex entertainment venues.

Any person wishing to operate a lap dancing club or similar in the Bromley area will require to be licensed as a sex entertainments venue under a sex establishment's licence, obtained from this authority. Occasional use as a sex establishment is permitted without a licence, but are limited to no more than 12 per year, each of less than 24 hours duration and each at least one month apart.

The Licensing Authority will give particular consideration to the promotion of the four licensing objectives in cases where the application includes entertainment involving full or partial nudity or striptease or any other kind of sex-related entertainment.

The Licensing Authority's policy is that premises providing such entertainment may constitute a public nuisance if they are in or near residential areas. This is particularly the case if the premises are close to schools, community or youth facilities. Such premises may potentially generate particular crime and disorder, public nuisance and safety concerns within the community from lewd acts and disorder. It is the view of the Licensing Authority that where a valid representation is received, an application involving such entertainment will only be granted if it is satisfied, having regard to all the circumstances including the nature and extent of the activities, the location of the premises, and the conditions proposed by the applicant or which might properly be imposed by the authority, that the proposals are compatible with the promotion of the four licensing objectives. In particular, while each application will be considered on its own merits, such applications will not normally be granted where the premises are located:

- Near residential accommodation
- Near places of worship, community facilities or public buildings
- Near schools, youth clubs, shops, parks, leisure and recreational establishments and any other similar

premises directed at, or primarily used by children or families

- Within sight of pedestrian routes or bus or railway stations serving the above.

It is expected that applicants will indicate in their operating schedules what measures they propose to have in place to ensure the good management of the premises. Conditions should be provided in the operating schedule prohibiting the participation of customers in the performance.

The Licensing Authority expects the following conditions to apply:

- The maintenance of a minimum distance of one metre between performer and customers during the performance
- The provision of CCTV and the maintenance of a library of recordings
- A code of conduct for dancers shall be in place including appropriate disciplinary procedures for failure to comply with the code
- Rules of conduct for customers shall be in place, including appropriate procedures for breach of these rules
- The provision of Security Industry Authority registered supervisors and security staff.
- Procedures to ensure that all staff employed in the premises have pre-employment checks including suitable proof of identity, age and (where required) permission to work
- There will be no advertisements for striptease / nudity displayed on the outside of the premises,
- When striptease / nudity is being provided on the premises notices will be displayed on the premises stating 'Only people over 18 will be allowed on the premises'
- The striptease / nude entertainment will not be able to be viewed from the street.

Applicants must also note that as part of the process of ensuring that applications that include entertainment entailing nudity or striptease receive proper consideration, the application form and all public notices in respect of such applications must clearly state the details of the proposed entertainment. The nature of the proposed entertainment will be clearly stated in the consultation letter sent by the Licensing Authority to ward councillors.

Personal Licences

To sell alcohol in licensed premises at least one person needs to hold a 'Personal Licence' which has been granted by the Licensing Authority where they live. This requirement does not apply to 'qualifying clubs'.

Holders of a 'Personal Licence' must possess a recognised licensing qualification, details of the current list of approved training qualifications and providers can be found on the Gov.uk website, be over 18 years of age and not have certain types of criminal conviction, proof of a licensing qualification together with endorsed photographs of the holder is needed as part of an application for a Personal Licence.

In some premises there may be more than one person holding a 'Personal Licence' and it is important that one person is named as being in control, this person is called the 'Designated Premises Supervisor'. The name of the 'Designated Premises Supervisor' will be stated on every Premises Licence granted by the Licensing Authority.

There is one exemption from the need for a personal licence holder and "Designated Premise Supervisor" in line with the mandatory requirements of the Licensing Act 2003 section 19(2) and 19(3). That is in the case where a community premises (church and village halls etc.) has applied for and been granted an application to disapply these mandatory conditions.

Note:-

Further information on this can be found in the Department of Media Culture and Sports guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003.

In determining applications for personal licences the Licensing Authority will have regard to the guidelines issued by the Secretary of State under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 and any secondary legislation. The promotion of the four licensing objectives applies to the consideration of applications for personal licences equally as it does to applications for premises licences.



Criminal Records

The Licensing Authority will require applicants for personal licences to produce a certificate detailing any current criminal convictions (this must be of an approved type and must have been issued less than one calendar month prior to the application, details of the approved type of certificate can be found on the www.gov.uk website).

Applicants for Personal Licences are requested to send a copy of their application form and certificate of current criminal record to the Metropolitan Police (For address see appendix B). All applicants will also be required to make a clear statement as to whether or not they have been convicted outside England and Wales of any relevant offences or foreign equivalents. When considering applications for personal licences the Licensing Authority will have due regard to any previous unspent convictions for relevant offences.

Where unspent convictions for relevant offences exist the Licensing Authority will liaise closely with the Police. Where Police object to the grant of a personal licence on the grounds of previous criminal records, the applicant will be given the opportunity to have his or her application heard by the Licensing Sub Committee as soon as possible. Under the Human Rights Act 1998 each applicant has the right to a fair hearing and the Licensing Authority will judge each application individually.



Integrating Strategies and Avoiding Duplication

Many people and organisations are involved with, or affected by, the ways in which licensed premises are operated. Most are involved, directly or indirectly, in the promotion of the licensing objectives, particularly those relating to the prevention of crime and disorder and public nuisance. Amongst the various stakeholders there will be a wide range of strategies that relate to, or are influenced by, the exercise of the Council's licensing function.

The Licensing Authority recognises the need to avoid, so far as possible, duplication with other regulatory regimes. Some regulations, however, do not cover the unique circumstances of some entertainment. The Licensing Authority will consider attaching conditions to Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates where these are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives and are not already provided for in any other legislation, and are not contained within the applicant's operating schedule.

Planning and Building Control

There should be a clear separation of the planning and building control functions and the licensing regimes. Licensing applications should not be a re-run of the planning application process. The Licensing Authority will not grant an application for a new Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate unless it is satisfied that all relevant planning permissions are in place where necessary.

This condition will not apply to an application for a provisional statement under section 29 of the Licensing Act 2003. When considering representations to the granting of a new Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate or a variation of an existing licence or certificate, which is not subject to any planning conditions, the Licensing Sub Committee may request information as to any planning conditions attached to similar premises in the locality. The Sub Committee may consider the reason for the implication of such conditions and consider those in relation to the application being determined.



Alcohol and Public Health

Introduction

Alcohol plays a significant part in the social lives of many people and while the majority of people are able to enjoy a few drinks without suffering long term health problems, it remains a concern that over a quarter (63,029) of the Bromley population over 16 are drinking above the levels recommended by the Department of Health.

A large number of people do not know how much they drink. Weekly sales of alcohol are twice as much as the population estimate they drink. This suggests we underestimate what we drink by a huge 50%. There is a need to develop an approach in Bromley which gives people the tools to understand and reduce their alcohol consumption.

The Annual Public Health Report 2014 and the Alcohol Needs Assessment 2014 have presented a strong evidence base for more development in approaches to designing prevention services to address problem drinking and promoting safe, sensible drinking as the social norm in Bromley.

What are the dangers of drinking too much alcohol?

Alcohol related harms are broad ranging and can be associated with even moderate levels of drinking. Health-related problems include: hypertension, cardiovascular disease, cancer, liver disease, mental illness, accidents in the home and on the road, violence and premature death.

In most cases the relationship between alcohol and health is simple: the more you drink the greater the risk of harm. But harm is not limited to health. Alcohol misuse and dependency can affect work productivity, resulting in poor performance, disciplinary procedures and eventually dismissal, which in turn can result in financial difficulties for the individual and their family. It invariably affects relationships, creating barriers between the drinker and their partner and children, and sometimes verbal and physical abuse.

Children and young people can do little to protect themselves from the effects of parental drinking and can suffer emotional distress, neglect or physical injury. Nationally, in around half of all violent crimes, victims believed their attackers had been drinking. Alcohol is

also a common feature of domestic and sexual violence. High levels of alcohol consumption are associated with increased risk taking generally, and particularly among young people, including unsafe sex and drink driving.

Alcohol Consumption in Bromley

Obtaining reliable information about drinking behaviour is difficult, and social surveys consistently record lower levels of consumption than would be expected from the data on alcohol sales. However, a range of data sources which are available locally were extracted and analysed to understand patterns and trends in alcohol consumption in the Bromley population.

An estimated 73.6% of all drinkers over sixteen in Bromley are in the lower risk category and drinking within the recommended levels, compared to 73.4% for London. There are 19.5% of drinkers at increasing risk, and a further 6.9% at higher risk, which was similar to the London average.

Age-specific alcohol consumption has been estimated for adults aged 16-74 years old in Bromley using a nationally developed model. The North West Public Health Observatory used data from the general household survey to estimate the levels at which people are drinking. This report for Bromley demonstrated that:

- More men are drinking at hazardous and harmful levels than women at every age.
- The proportion of men drinking at harmful levels between the ages of 16 and 75 years is three to four times that for women.
- When the proportions are applied to Bromley, there are 22,164 men and 7,771 women who could be consuming 40g (5 units) of alcohol or more per day. That is around 30,000 people drinking alcohol at harmful or hazardous levels in Bromley.

With the exception of those who do not drink all the other groups are at increasing risk of alcohol related harm. The risk increases with increasing levels of consumption. The majority of the Bromley population drink at the lower levels of risk.

- Most young people in Bromley are drinking alcohol at low levels but some young people are drinking at hazardous and harmful levels.
- Alcohol-specific hospital admission rates for the under 18 age group in Bromley have been gradually increasing.

- The mortality rate from alcohol related causes in Bromley has risen for women whilst remaining level for men.

Because the reasons that people drink are varied, a combination of interventions are needed to reduce alcohol related harm, at both population and individual levels. Global and National Policies exist to reduce alcohol related harm, including Department of Health Guidance, NICE Guidance and a government strategy on Alcohol.

Population level approaches

Population approaches are important because they can help reduce the aggregate level of alcohol consumed and therefore lower the whole population's risk of alcohol related harm.

Population approaches can help by creating an environment that supports lower risk drinking. Examples of population approaches include those that seek to control the availability of alcohol through pricing, licensing controls, and preventing under age sales.

International evidence suggests that making it less easy to buy alcohol, (by reducing the number of outlets selling it in a given area and the days and hours when it can be sold), is an effective way of reducing alcohol related harm. The research base also supports the use of local crime and related trauma data to map the extent of alcohol related problems before developing or reviewing a licensing policy. If an area is saturated with licensed premises, and the evidence suggests that additional premises may affect the licensing objectives, then adoption of a cumulative impact policy should be used and, if necessary, the number of new licensed premises in a given area should be limited.

In addition, effective interventions on preventing under age sales, sales to people who are intoxicated or proxy sales (that is, illegal purchases for someone who is under-age or intoxicated) have been effective in reducing harm, in particular to young people. Ensuring that action is taken against premises that regularly sell alcohol to people who are under age, intoxicated or making illegal purchases for others is important in reducing harm. NICE and other studies support undertaking test purchases (using mystery shoppers) to ensure compliance with the law on under age sales.

What are the tools that assist people in understanding when they are drinking too much and what they can do to cut down?

- NHS professionals should routinely carry out screening of alcohol use and non-NHS professionals should focus on groups that may be at an increased risk and who have alcohol related problems.
- Once screening has been carried out and harmful or hazardous drinking has been identified people should be offered a session of structured brief advice on alcohol.
- All professionals with a safeguarding responsibility for children and young people should use their professional judgement to routinely assess children they think are drinking alcohol.
- School based interventions on alcohol, are also recommended for children who drink alcohol in order to reduce harm and prevent setting a harmful drinking pattern for life. Supporting people in understanding how much alcohol they are drinking is key to promoting sensible drinking as the social norm.

References

- Bromley Annual Public Health Report (2014) Alcohol? Bromley Public Health Department
- Bromley Alcohol Needs Assessment (2014) Bromley Public Health Department
- ONS, Alcohol statistics for England, 2013.
- NICE guidelines (PH24) Alcohol-use Disorders: preventing harmful drinking (2010)
- Public Health England, Local Alcohol Profiles for England, Bromley Figures, 2014.
- In NICE guidance⁵, 'increasing risk' equates with 'hazardous drinking' and 'higher risk' equates with 'harmful drinking'.

Binge drinking

The definition of binge drinking used by the NHS and the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is drinking more than double the lower risk guidelines for alcohol in one session. Binge drinking for men, therefore, is drinking more than 8 units of alcohol – or about three pints of strong beer. For women, it’s drinking more than 6 units of alcohol, equivalent to two large glasses of wine.

Dependence

Drinkers can also be classified by their addiction to alcohol, known as dependence. Alcohol dependence is characterised by craving, tolerance, a preoccupation with alcohol and continued drinking despite harmful consequences (for example, liver disease or depression caused by drinking). Someone who is alcohol-dependent may persist in drinking, despite harmful consequences. They will also give alcohol a higher priority than other activities and obligations.

- **Mild dependence:**
May crave an alcoholic drink when it is not available or find it difficult to stop drinking.
- **Moderate dependence:**
Likely to have increased tolerance of alcohol, suffer withdrawal symptoms, and have lost some degree of control over their drinking.
- **Severe dependence:**
May have withdrawal fits (delirium tremens: e.g. confusion or hallucinations usually starting between two or three days after the last drink); may drink to escape from or avoid these symptoms.

RISK			Men	Women
1	Lower risk This level of drinking means that in most circumstances you have a low risk of causing yourself future harm	Sensible drinking Drinking within the recommended limits	No more than 3-4 units a day on a regular* basis	No more than 2-3 units a day on a regular* basis
2	Increasing risk Drinking at a level that increase the risk of damaging your health and could lead to serious medical conditions	Hazardous drinking A pattern of alcohol consumption that increases the risk of harm	More than 3-4 units a day on a regular* basis	More than 2-3 units a day on a regular* basis
3	Higher risk This level of drinking has the greatest risk of health problems	Harmful drinking A pattern of alcohol consumption that is causing mental and physical damage	More than 50 units per week (or more than 8 units a day) on a regular* basis	More than 35 units per week (or more than 6 units a day) on a regular* basis

* Regularly means drinking this amount every day or most days of the week.



Cultural Strategy

The Licensing Authority wishes to encourage the provision of a culturally diverse range of regulated entertainment within the Borough, particularly live music and dance. Where there is evidence that the licensing policy is deterring this, the Licensing Committee will review this policy with a view to improving the situation.

Racial Equality

The Licensing Authority recognises its responsibilities under the Race Relations Act 1976 (as amended) to have regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between different racial groups and will seek to satisfy this in effecting this Policy Statement.



People with Disabilities

The Licensing Authority seeks to encourage people with disabilities to partake in the provision and use of licensed premises and activities.

Premises Licence holders and Clubs are reminded of the duties imposed by the Disability Discrimination Act 1995, which requires that any person providing a service to the public must make reasonable adjustments to enable disabled people to access the service. It is the policy of Government that facilities for people and performers with disabilities should be provided at places of entertainment and they encourage Premises Licence holders and Club Premises Certificate holders to provide facilities enabling their admission. In support of these aims the Licensing Authority will not attach conditions to a licence or certificate that conflict with or duplicates these requirements. Access to buildings and their facilities is also a matter addressed in building regulations and planned alterations affecting access may involve the need to apply for building regulation approval.

The Equality Act 2010 has introduced protection from three new forms of disability discrimination:

- direct discrimination because of disability in relation to goods, facilities and services
- indirect disability discrimination, and
- discrimination arising from disability.

Businesses also have an obligation to make reasonable adjustments to help disabled individuals access their goods, facilities and services.

It is important that appropriate steps are taken to ensure legislative requirements in respect of health and safety are fully met, including in respect of all disabled people (including staff and performers). However, licensing authorities and other responsible authorities should avoid imposing inappropriate conditions which may actively deter operators from admitting or employing disabled people.

Censorship

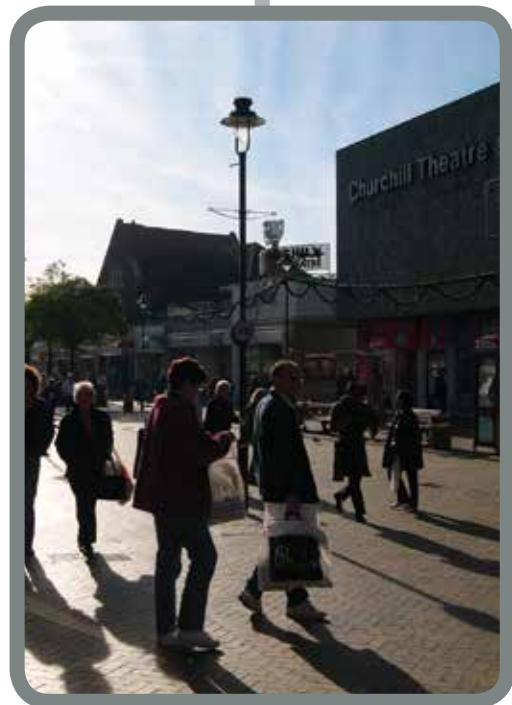
The performance of plays

The Licensing Authority will not attach conditions to a premises licence or club premises certificate which attempts to censor or modify the content of plays in anyway.

Films

In general, other than in the context of film classification for film exhibitions, the Licensing Authority will not use their powers under the 2003 Act to seek to impose conditions which censor the content of any form of regulated entertainment.

This is not a proper function of licensing law and cannot be properly related to the licensing objectives. The content of regulated entertainment is a matter which is addressed by existing laws governing indecency and obscenity. Where the concern is about protecting children, their access should be restricted where appropriate, but no other limitation should normally be imposed.



Enforcement

Once licensed, it is essential that premises are maintained and operated so as to ensure the continued promotion of the licensing objectives and compliance with the specific requirements of the 2003 Act. We will support businesses to comply with the law but view offences and breaches of licence conditions seriously.

The Licensing Authority will make arrangements to monitor premises and take appropriate enforcement action to ensure this. The Licensing Authority will work closely with the Police to establish protocols to ensure an efficient deployment of Police and Licensing Officers engaged in enforcing licensing law and inspecting licensed premises, in order to ensure that High-risk premises receive the highest priority.

The enforcement action will be:

- Targeted toward those premises presenting the highest risk
- Proportional, to the nature and seriousness of the risk those premises present
- Consistent, so that we take similar approaches in similar situations
- Transparent, so those who are subject to enforcement action know what to expect
- Accountable, so that we take responsibility for our actions.

The Licensing Authority has instructed its officers to adopt a zero tolerance approach to offences and breaches of licence conditions. In practice this means that licensing officers will investigate significant complaints alleging breaches of the Act or licence conditions and act on all sources of reliable intelligence (including local residents and businesses) with a view to establishing if offences have been committed.

Such matters may include:

- Unauthorised licensable activities or breach of licence conditions
- Allowing disorderly conduct on licensed premises
- Sale of alcohol to children and the consumption of alcohol by children
- Sale of alcohol to a person who is drunk

Where licensing officers have such evidence they have a range of enforcement options including:

- Offering advice /guidance (verbal or written)
- Informal written warnings
- Formal cautions
- Prosecutions
- Review of Premises Licences where there are problems associated with crime and disorder, public safety, public nuisance or the protection of children from harm
- Closure of premises that are experiencing or are likely to experience crime and disorder or public nuisance.

The Licensing Authority encourages a graduated approach to enforcement as set out in the Environmental Health & Trading Standards generic enforcement policy however in the cases of offences relating to :-

1. The deliberate and persistent provision of unlicensed activities especially the sale of alcohol
2. The breach of licensing conditions resulting in substantial risk to the promotion of the licensing objectives(crime and disorder, public safety, public nuisance or protection of children from harm)
3. Persistent underage sales
4. The use of licensed premises in connection with organised criminal activity
5. Allowing disorderly conduct on licensed premises
6. Delivering alcohol to children
7. Allowing the sale of alcohol to children
8. Sending a child to obtain alcohol

It is the expectation that formal action (including Fixed Penalty Notices, Formal Cautions, Use of closure Notices, Reviews and / or Prosecution) will be the preferred approach.

Where Members of the Licensing Sub-committee are required to hear an application to 'Review' a licence they will be guided by the decision of the High Court in *Bassetlaw District Council v Worksop Magistrates Court* 2008 EWHC 3530 (Admin), that deterrence is an appropriate consideration when dealing with Reviews where that has been activity in connection with criminal activity.

Appeals against Licensing Sub Committee decisions

Following the determination of an application by a Licensing Sub Committee the applicant or any objector has the right to appeal against the decision to Bromley Magistrates Court within 21 days.

Where the appeal is brought by an applicant it will be the Licensing Authority's usual policy to defend the Sub Committee's decision. This is because the applicant is asking the Court to grant more than the Council deemed appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

Where an appeal is lodged by an objector following a Sub Committee hearing, the Licensing Authority will always be a "respondent" along with the licence holder. In such cases the Licensing Authority may choose not to be legally represented at the hearing of the appeal at the Magistrates Court. The licence holder as co-respondent may appoint legal representation. A licensing officer will attend court to assist the licence holder and court.

The reason for this is that if an objector's appeal were to be upheld by the Court it would not prejudice the Licensing Authority's decision as to what was appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. It also retains the licence holders right to defend the Licensing Authority's original decision.

The Court makes a charge to lodge an appeal (currently £400) but the appellant may be liable to pay the legal costs of the respondent if the appeal is unsuccessful.

Where an appeal to the Magistrates Court is not brought by an objector following a Licensing Sub Committee decision and problems relating to the promotion of the Licensing objectives do subsequently arise residents can seek a formal Review of the licence. Anyone wish to consider this is advised to contact the Licensing Team for further advice. (See Appendix C for contact details).

Administration, Exercise and Delegation of Functions

The Licensing Authority will be involved in a wide range of licensing decisions and functions and has established a General Purposes and Licensing Committee to administer them. Appreciating the need to provide a speedy, efficient and cost-effective service to all parties involved in the licensing process, the Committee has delegated certain decisions and functions and has established a number of Sub Committees to deal with them. Many of the decisions and functions are purely administrative in nature and the grant of non-contentious applications (including for example, those licences and certificates where no representations have been made) has been delegated to Licensing Authority Officers. The table overleaf sets out the agreed delegation of decisions and functions to the General Purposes and Licensing Committee, Sub Committees and officers. This form of delegation is without prejudice to officers referring an application to a Sub Committee, if considered appropriate in the circumstances of any particular case. The Licensing Authority's General Purposes and Licensing Committee have approved its own rules relating to the conduct of hearings by the Licensing Subcommittees under Licensing Act 2003 sec 9(3). A copy is available on request.



Delegation of Functions I

Table: Recommended Delegation of Functions

Matters to be dealt with	Sub Committee	Officers
Application for personal licence	If a police objection	If no objection made
Application for personal licence with unspent convictions	All cases	
Application for premises licence/club premises certificate	If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
Application for provisional statement	If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
Application to vary premises licence/club premises certificate	If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
Application to vary designated premises supervisor	If a police objection	All other cases
Request to be removed as designated premises supervisor		All cases
Application for transfer of premises licence	If a police objection	All other cases
Applications for interim authorities	If a police objection	All other cases
Application to review premises licence/club premises certificate	All cases	
Decision on whether a complaint is irrelevant frivolous vexatious etc.		All cases
Decision to object when local authority is a consultee and not the relevant authority considering the application	All cases	
Determination of an objection to a temporary event notice (TEN)	All cases	
Determination of application to vary premises licence at community premises to include alternative licence condition	If a police objection	All other cases
Decision whether to consult other responsible authorities on Minor Variation application		All cases
Determination of Minor Variation application		All cases

The Role of Ward Councillors

Ward councillors play an important role in the local community. They can make representations in writing and speak at the hearing on behalf of an interested party such as a local resident or local business if specifically requested to do so. They can also make representations as an interested party in their own right.

For example, ward councillors may apply for a Review of a licence if problems at a specific premise which justify intervention are brought to their attention.

Ward councillors are informed of all new applications and any application to vary a licence in their ward. Individual councillors may publicise an application locally in addition to the statutory publication carried out by the applicant.

Local residents and businesses may wish to contact their local ward councillors in respect of a licence application. Details on how to contact ward councillors may be obtained from the Council's Website or by telephoning 0300 303 8672.

If a local resident or business makes a representation about an application it is often helpful to send a copy to the local Councillors. This helps them to gain an understanding of local feelings.

Ward councillors may attend hearings of licensing Sub Committees considering applications and speak on behalf of local residents and businesses, but only if

- They have made a personal representation
- They have made a representation on behalf of local residents or businesses as 'community advocates'
- They have been nominated by (an objector) who cannot attend the hearing or prefers to be represented at the hearing.



Appendix A

Definitions

In this Policy certain words or terms are used which has a specific meaning in the Licensing Act 2003. The following definitions are provided to help you understand them.

For full details see section 190 to 194 and Schedule 1 and 2 of the Licensing Act 2003 which is available free at www.opsi.gov.uk

A premises licence authorises the use of any premises for licensable activities. Licensable activities are defined in section 1 of the 2003 Act, and a fuller description of certain activities is set out in Schedules 1 and 2 to the 2003 Act.

Licensable Activities

- The sale by retail of alcohol
- The supply of alcohol by clubs
- The provision of regulated entertainment
- The provision of late night refreshment.

Regulated entertainment

Schedule 1 to the 2003 Act sets out what activities are to be treated as the provision of regulated entertainment and those that are not and are therefore exempt from the regulated entertainment aspects of the licensing regime, including incidental music – (Chapter 15 of the current Home Office Guidance) sets out the types of entertainment regulated by the 2003 Act.

Types of regulated entertainment

Schedule 1 to the 2003 Act sets out what activities are regarded as the provision of regulated entertainment and when they are licensable and those activities which are not and therefore exempt from the regulated entertainment regime.

The descriptions of entertainment activities licensable under the 2003 Act are:

- a performance of a play (see note 1);
- an exhibition of a film;
- an indoor sporting event (see note 2)
- a boxing or wrestling entertainment
- a performance of live music; (see note 1);
- any playing of recorded music;

- a performance of dance; and
- entertainment of a similar description to a performance of live music, any playing of recorded music or a performance of dance.

To be licensable, one or more of these activities needs to be provided for the purpose (at least partly) of entertaining an audience; has to be held on premises made available for the purpose of enabling that activity; and must also either take place in the presence of a public audience, or where that activity takes place in private, be the subject of a charge made with a view to profit.

Note 1 – Exempt from licencing if it takes place between 8am and 11pm in premises licenced for the sale of alcohol and for less than 500 people. Unamplified music is exempt between 8am and 11pm in any place.

Note 2 – Exempt from licencing if it takes place between 8am and 11pm and for less than 1000 people.

Authorised persons

The first group – “authorised persons” – are bodies empowered by the 2003 Act to carry out inspection and enforcement roles. The police are not included because they are separately empowered by the 2003 Act to carry out their duties.

For all premises, the authorised persons include:

- officers of the Licensing Authority;
- fire inspectors;
- inspectors with responsibility in the Licensing Authority's area for the enforcement of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 etc.; and
- officers of the local authority exercising environmental health functions.

Local authority officers will most commonly have responsibility for the enforcement of health and safety legislation, but the Health and Safety Executive is responsible for certain premises. In relation to vessels, authorised persons also include an inspector or a surveyor of ships appointed under section 256 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995. These would normally be officers acting on behalf of the Maritime and Coastguard Agency. The Secretary of State may prescribe other authorised persons by means of regulations, but has not currently prescribed any additional bodies. If any are prescribed, details will be made available on the GOV.UK website.

Responsible Authorities

For all premises, responsible authorities include:

- the relevant Licensing Authority and any other Licensing Authority in whose area part of the premises is situated;
- the Chief Officer of Police;
- the local fire and rescue authority;
- the relevant enforcing authority under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974;
- the local authority with responsibility for environmental health;
- the local planning authority;
- a body that represents those who are responsible for, or interested in, matters relating to the protection of children from harm;
- each local authority's Director of Public Health (DPH) in England and Local Health Boards (in Wales); and
- the local weights and measures authority (trading standards).
- The Licensing Authority

Other persons

As well as responsible authorities, any other person can play a role in a number of licensing processes under the 2003 Act. This includes any individual, body or business entitled to make representations to licensing authorities in relation to applications for the grant, variation, Minor Variation or review of premises licences and club premises certificates, regardless of their geographic proximity to the premises. In addition, these persons may themselves seek a review of a premises licence. Any representations made by these persons must be 'relevant', in that the representation relates to one or more of the licensing objectives. It must also not be considered by the Licensing Authority to be frivolous or vexatious. In the case of applications for reviews, there is an additional requirement that the grounds for the review should not be considered by the Licensing Authority to be repetitious.

Risky drinking behaviours

There are many terms currently in use for classifying different types of drinking behaviour. The main terms are used to classify drinking either in terms of the risk of harm, or the pattern of consumption. There is a further categorisation of people who drink at hazardous levels and have become dependent on alcohol.

The WHO and NICE refer to sensible, hazardous and harmful levels of drinking.

- **Sensible drinking:**
Those who are drinking within the recommended limits
- **Hazardous drinking:**
A pattern of alcohol consumption that increases someone's risk of harm. Some would limit this definition to the physical or mental health consequences (as in harmful use). Others would include the social consequences.
- **Harmful drinking:**
A pattern of alcohol consumption that is causing mental or physical damage.

The Department of Health has recently introduced the terms 'lower risk', 'increasing risk' and 'higher risk' based on units of alcohol. This classification complements the medically defined terms hazardous and harmful.

- **Lower-risk drinking:**
Regularly consuming 21 units per week or less (adult men) or 14 units per week or less (adult women). It is also known as 'sensible' or 'responsible' drinking.
- **Increasing-risk drinking:**
Regularly consuming between 21 and 50 units per week (adult men) or between 14 and 35 units per week (adult women).
- **Higher-risk drinking:**
Regularly consuming over 50 alcohol units per week (adult men) or over 35 units per week (adult women).

Appendix B

Responsible Authorities Contact List

Licensing Act 2003

Who do I have to send a copy of an application to?

When you make an application for a licence you have to send copies of your application to various people and organisations. This list gives you the names and addresses of those people.

At the Council		
The Licensing Team	North Block, Civic Centre, Stockwell Close, BR1 3UH	licensing@bromley.gov.uk 020 8313 4218 020 8461 7956/7546
Public Health Complaints Team	North Block, Civic Centre, Stockwell Close, BR1 3UH	ehts.customer@bromley.gov.uk 020 8313 4800
Health and Safety Team (unless the premises are visited by HSE, see below)	North Block, Civic Centre, Stockwell Close, BR1 3UH	health.safety@bromley.gov.uk 020 8313 4800
Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures	North Block, Civic Centre, Stockwell Close, BR1 3UH	trading.standards@bromley.gov.uk 020 8313 4800
Planning Department	North Block, Civic Centre, Stockwell Close, BR1 3UH	planning@bromley.gov.uk
Bromley Safeguarding Children Board	Room B40A St. Blaise, Civic Centre, Stockwell Close, BR1 3UH	bscb@bromley.gov.uk 020 8461 7816
Public Health	The Director of Public Health Bromley Civic Centre, Stockwell Building, Stockwell Close, Bromley BR1 3UH	
Others		
Metropolitan Police	Metropolitan Police Service Bromley Borough Police Station, High Street, BR1 1ER	licensing.py@met.police.uk 020 8284 9988
London Fire Brigade	Documents Management 169 Union Street, London SE1 0LL	FSR-AdminSupport@london-fire.gov.uk 020 8555 1200 Ext. 37630
HSE Only if the premises are visited by the HSE and not the Council	HSE Rose Court, 2 Southwark Bridge, London, SE1	licensing.applications@hse.gsi.gov.uk

In any case such certificate or search results shall be issued no earlier than one calendar month before the giving of the application to the relevant Licensing Authority.

Appendix C

Declaration of Bromley and Beckenham Town Centres as being subject to a Special Policy of Cumulative Impact



On the 29 November 2004 the Licensing Authority considered a recommendation from the General Purposes and Licensing Committee (Report ref ES04313) that Bromley Town Centre as defined in the attached map ref BTC 83 should be subject to a Special Policy of Cumulative Impact. On the 21 February 2007 the Licensing Authority considered a recommendation from the General Purposes and Licensing committee (Report ref ACS07005) that Beckenham Town Centre as defined in the attached map ref Acs 07005 should be subject to a Special Policy of Cumulative Impact. The Licensing Authority is satisfied that within both of these areas the promotion of the four Licensing objectives is being undermined by the presence of a significant number of licensed premises.

What is the effect of a Special Policy of Cumulative Impact?

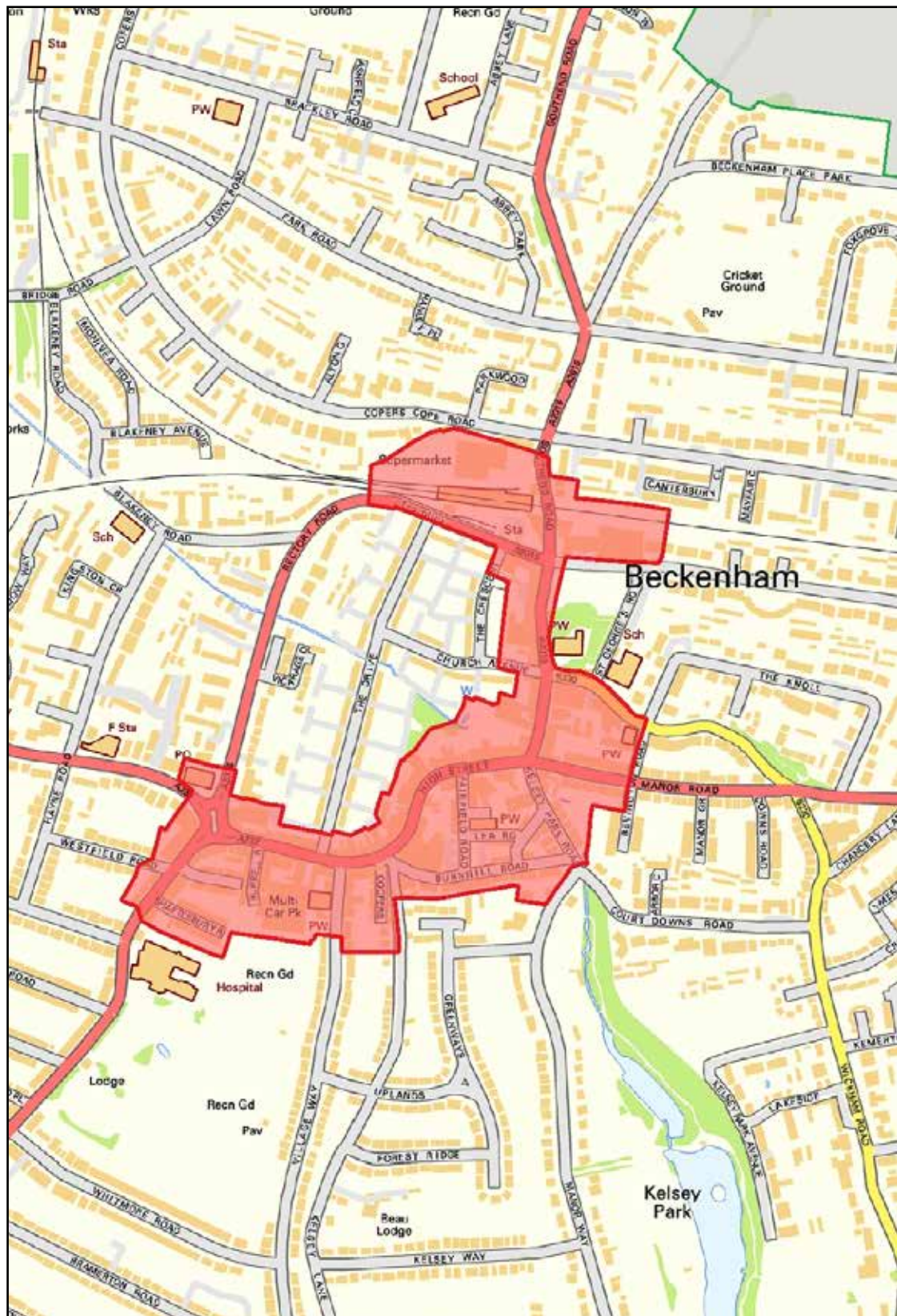
In an area subject to 'cumulative impact' the Licensing Authority will refuse to grant new Premises Licences, Club Premises Certificates or material variations to existing licenses where it receives relevant representations about cumulative impact on the licensing objectives which it concludes after hearing those representations should lead to a refusal. The Licensing Authority cannot refuse an application unless it receives valid objections from local residents, businesses or organisations. If no objections are made, an application will be granted.




Map of Bromley Town Centre



<p>Public Protection Licensing Team</p>	 <p>Bromley Cumulative Impact Area Map ref BTC 83</p>
<p>© Crown copyright and database rights 2015. Ordnance Survey 100017661.</p> <p>Tuesday, November 24, 2015</p>	<p>1:7500</p> 

Map of Beckenham Town Centre



Public Protection Licensing Team		 Beckenham Cumulative Impact Area Map ref AcS 07005	
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Tuesday, November 24, 2015	1:7500		

Appendix D

Licensing Act 2003 Suggested Petition Format

Lead Petitioner contact details

Name	
Address	
Home Tel	
Work Tel	
Mobile Tel	
Email	
Signature	

Details of application

Name of Business	
Address of site	
Licensable Activity	Proposed Hours of operation
Retail sale of alcohol	
Regulated Entertainment	
Late Night Refreshment	
Indoor Sport	

We the undersigned petition Bromley Council as the Licensing Authority to

--

The completed petition should be sent to the Licensing Team Public Protection, L.B. Bromley, Civic Centre, Stockwell Close, Bromley BR1 3UH. Email: licensing@bromley.gov.uk Tel: 020 8313 4218.

Each Petitioner need to complete the section below

Name	Address including post code	Signature

Which Licensing objective do your representations relate to (Please tick)

1. Crime & Disorder

2. Public Nuisance

3. Public Safety

4. Protection of Children from harm

Reasons for your objection :-

